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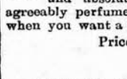

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Dublin Review (Quarterly) Catholic	21 0	18 0	14 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	21 0	18 0	14 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNA and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHOWRAM BALDEVDASS .....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Properties advertised FOR SALE herein situate at 1st Moozavur Packady's Street, Mazagon, being Lots Nos. 2 and 3, will be SOLD THIS DAY at 4 P.M., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay.—Dated this 16th Day of June, 1893.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Siamese Hard Wood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire,) on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1893, for the RIGHT TO SELL REFRESHMENTS in the REFRESHMENT ROOM, situated in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

2.—Forms of Tender and Conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees FIFTY to be paid to the Chief Accountant, which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4.—A further deposit of Rupees FIFTY will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th June, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Hagen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MOET AND CHANDON

FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND:

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints,

of this Celebrated Brand.

Per doz. quarts..... Rs. 58
Per doz. pints..... Rs. 31

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Bank Street,
OR
DENISON & Co.,
(Suppliers by the Bottle)
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	"	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Reg Select	"	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	"	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	"	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	"	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

Fresh Parcels also of

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCUS & Co., Ld. Goldsm'ths, Bombay and Poona.

THE OLDEST and the LARGEST TEA EMPORIUM.—The Cheapest and the best TEAS.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 21 lbs, at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PUMPS.—Finest Quality, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8. —BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld, Bombay.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

WANTED, a BANDMASTER and some good BANDSMEN. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd Bo. Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar.

JUST received 10 days' Winding Silver Watches, open-faced, Rs. 105; Hunters Rs. 110. These Watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE DOWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—It is 50 times more nourishing than extract of meat or similar other Beef Tea. It is a Fluid Beef, and therefore a stimulant and nourishment, combined in the most perfectly digestible form. It contains no injurious property.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.—Prepared only by PEARSE and Co., are highly digestive, Nourishing and sustaining. Per lb. Rs. 1-4.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician, Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Lignoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khudduck, near Palkhi Mohollа, in the godown of Vussonjee Ludha, and by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaisett and Co.—

A quantity of old iron, about 25 tons.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 16, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SALT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Khoja Cassim Esmail and Co. and on account and at the risk of Memon Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman—

24 heaps weighing about 150 annas of salt of Samvat year 1948, lying at the salt pans called "Heera Agar," of Rajeshri, Kassinath Luxamon at Bellapore.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall pay the duty and other charges, and remove the salt within one month from the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 typewriter, 1 pea rifle, and 1 concert flute.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Parson and Co.—

Ex s.s. Valetta.

P & Co. 60—1 case tweeds.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Abdool Lutiff—

Ex s.s. Clandeboye.

T. H. B. C. 1214—158—1 case India-rubber tobacco pouches.

" ex s.s. Imperator.

" 1156—1-3—3 cases Chiozza and turchi soap.

On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Kaderbhoy Savai—

2314 2333-34—2 cases white copper foils, ex s.s. Mirzapore.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Essabhoy—

2082 2831-82—2 cases white copper foils, ex Mirzapore.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail—

1256 2761-63—3 cases glycerine soap, ex "Arroya".

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Sulemanjee—

A S 401-500—100 bales old news paper, ex s.s. Shannon.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 83, Frere Road, Moidy Bay, the blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, lamps, glass and crockery, copper utensils, &c., the property of Mr Ezra Ashkai.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, above the Offices of Messrs Walter Nutter and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and cockery ware, one sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., handsome eight stops American Organ, Hink's lamps, Brutsels carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 16, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The effects of the late Mr. Isaac Abraham Geyer consisting of wearing apparel, camp cot, tables, books and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram, with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 fast-trotting chesnut pony.
1 Bay child's pony

AUCTION SALE OF J. AND R. TENNET'S BEER.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Baijonjee Jamsetjee of Poona—

157 hogsheads of J. and R. Tennet's Beer, being the undelivered portion of his contract with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., dated the 27th September, 1892.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's carriage workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate mahogany grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J E WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 16, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્ષ્માદમની કું।ા.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
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DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian...	1,315		100	5	79
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belitary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britania Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	733
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Coria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Dawal Mills Co., Ld.....	5,808	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	669xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	689
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Tubloo Mills Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Kopool	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Managon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	12 p.c. g.d	105
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
Madoura	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	133
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	389
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Sonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,360	250	250	12½	210
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	556	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India.	1,320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'75	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	215
Bhoowuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	500	200	200		125
Coach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	20		210
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	271
English Press and Manfg....	400	250	...	130	1,350
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	125
French	300	500	all	100	1,225
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	500	500	50	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	115
Khanguna....	240	450	450	32	345
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.....	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1:	120
Prince of Wales Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Sandy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqn
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	57
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no s
Bombay Fire Insurance....	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,190
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1020
Combay Dice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865x
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no s
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Karrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	400	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Rillis	2,500	100	100	...	13
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqn
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-5
Carolus	"	225
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	315
Bar Silver	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	25-8
Bar Gold, English	"	25-12
Bar Australian	"	25-10
Bar Bombay	"	25-8
Bar Pekin	"	25

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—St. Giles (s), from Colombo. Yesterday :—Fultala (s), from Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The ship Lauriston sailed yesterday for Falmouth.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered the dock on Wednesday and the s. s. Saint Giles yesterday; and the s. s. Clan Alpine left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Barque Sir Lancelot entered, and the Ship Lauriston left the dock yesterday.

HOCKEY.—The game this evening will be between the Civil and Military, at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage. Civil, colours, and Military, white.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SON.—Sumbaji Ramji, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, reports to the police, that his son, named Girjoo, aged nine years, left his house, at 6 a.m., on the 6th instant, and has not since returned.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About sixteen feet of the wall, on the Sea-face, at Warden Road, was washed away on Wednesday, by the force of the sea; and about forty-eight feet of the wall, on Walkeshwar Road, was also washed away by the sea on the same day.—A mango tree, in the compound of the Government House at Parel, was blown down by the wind on the night of the 14th instant.

WEATHER AT SEA.—The steamer Calder, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bhownugger, experienced heavy S.-W. swell and squally S., S.-E. wind. The steamer St. Giles, arrived from Colombo, experienced rough S. E. wind, and heavy rain. The steamer Fultala, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, experienced very heavy wind from N.-N.-W. to S.-S.-W. up the coast.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—A Mahomedan mendicant, aged about sixty years, was on Wednesday morning, seated near the Haji Cassum's ticket office on the wharf, at Modi Bander, when he got up and threw himself into the sea. One Balloo Narayen immediately went into the water to rescue him, but could not get him. The whole of the basin was afterwards dragged, but the body was not discovered.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Krishnaji Hari, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Hivarkhede, Mandane, Karanji, Mondhale, and Sarve, taluka Amalner, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code; also to Dhaka valad Chimna, officiating Revenue and Police Patel, of mauze Dhanora, taluka Dhulia, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A JAIL-BIRD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed one Raghoo Ganoo, a habitual offender before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of trespassing in the house of Mr. Janarthan Gopinath, a clerk in the Port Trust, residing at Girgaum Back Road. It appears that on the evening of the 13th instant, the accused, under the influence of liquor, entered the house of the complainant, and was feeling the pocket of a waist coat, which was hanging on a nail in a front room, in order to commit theft, when he was seen by one of the servants, who immediately raised an alarm. The accused on hearing the alarm at once ran out of the house, but he was caught in the compound by the servant. The accused, in his defence, urged that he was drunk at the time and did not know what had happened. He, however, admitted three or four previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTE AS TO CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

DOMINGOS FRANCIS QUINY VS. CATHARINA QUINY AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff's claim was that an account may be taken by the court of the estate of Bautista Quiny; that the first defendant may be ordered to account for the estate come to her hands or possession; that the estate may be administered by the court and the rights of the parties interested may be ascertained and their shares distributed; that in the meantime a receiver may be appointed, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smethan, appeared for the first defendant, the other defendants being unrepresented.

The plaintiff's claim arose under the following circumstances:—Bautista Quiny, a native Christian inhabitant of Mahim, died on the 14th July 1881 without issue, leaving a widow, the first defendant, and a sister, the late wife of the plaintiff, and her children, the last four defendants, as his next of kin. He also left unrevoked a will in the Portuguese language, dated 28th February 1877, whereby he appointed the first defendant and the Rev. Joao Caetano Pereira executive and executor. Probate of the will was in 1883 granted to the first defendant and the executor abovenamed. The first defendant was now the sole executrix, the executor having died since. The testator's sister, the wife of the plaintiff, died in 1884 inestate, leaving her husband, the plaintiff, and the four last defendants, her daughters. The plaintiff had taken out letters of administration to her estate, and as representing that estate, he brought the present suit. He said that the devises and bequests to charity contained in the will were invalid and void, as the will was not written in a language spoken or understood by the testator, and was not registered as required by law. The invalidity of the bequests was admitted by the first defendant in her solicitors' letter, dated 16th July, 1891. It was contended that the estate of Antonia, plaintiff's wife, was entitled to the bequests in her favour and also to one-half of the undisposed of residue of the testator's estate. The first defendant was entitled to a life interest in the estate, and under the intestacy to one-half of the undisposed of residue. The plaintiff was very dissatisfied with the way in which the first defendant had administered and was administering the estate. She purported to have sold a piece of land, which was a portion of a rice field mentioned in the will as bequeathed to Antonia. After great trouble she was compelled to file an inventory and an account on the 28th February 1891, a reference to which would shew that she purposed to dispose of and account for the outstandings and the proceeds of the sale of land, aggregating Rs. 3,400, by stating expenditure in three lump sums for funeral expenses, legal expenses, and medical charges. The inventory and account were altogether incomplete and incorrect, and much of the wealth left by the testator was not accounted for. The first defendant had made large expenditures which, the plaintiff believed, had been made out of the monies belonging to the estate. The first defendant, though asked for information and explanation, gave none. Under the circumstances the plaintiff submitted that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the estate and manage it. The first defendant was illiterate and above the age of 65 years, and the oarts and houses belonging to the estate required considerable attention to properly manage them.

The first defendant, in her written statement, denied the truth of the material allegations made in the plaint. After this suit was filed, an agreement was come to between the first defendants and the plaintiff acting for himself and the other defendants on the 1st June 1892, but the plaintiff had since refused to carry out the agreement and to have a consent decree taken in terms thereof. The plaintiff untruly alleged that he signed the agreement under pressure. It was submitted that the agreement should be recorded, and that the court should pass a decree in accordance therewith.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

KOTEI-KATTEI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers kindly inform me by what particular name the grass, which is called *Kotei-Kattai*, at Sydapeth, is known in this Presidency. From what has been said about this grass in your issue of the 11th instant, I am inclined to say that it luxuriantly grows in its wild state, in almost every part of the Konkan, but I do not know its name.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Some occupations tend to the development of certain diseases, and those who toil as miners are peculiarly liable to rheumatism, lumbago, and other allied complaints. In the goldfields and copper mines Holloway's remidies have been largely patronized by the workers to their very great advantage, and they can be confidently recommended as invaluable remedies for inward congestions, spasms and cramps in the bowels, and all those conditions of the lungs and liver to which those who work underground or in impure atmospheres are so peculiarly liable. For cuts, bruises, sprains and stiffened joints, the action of Holloway's Ointment is eminently healing and soothing, and a supply should always be at hand in case of need.

DR. GRAY'S UNDELIVERED ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst Dr. Gray was in our midst he treated us to many of his freaks, but now he does so in absentia, and so strong is his admiration of his own views and sentiments that he must perforce charge his colleague Dr. Manser and his admirers to make them known to the world, lest for want of such enlightenment the world should go wrong beyond reclaiming. If this latest of Dr. Gray's effusions had been marked only by a display of constitutional irascibility, finding expression in nothing but abuse of his opponents as did some of his letters already published, it would not have deserved any notice. But when he assures us that his object is soberly to discuss facts, it might be as well to examine his facts, and the examination will show that he was singularly ill-advised in not letting sleeping dogs lie. At the outside, it may be said that Dr. Gray seems to have some singular notions of shame and peculiar ways of looking facts and men in the face. Between the closing of the M. B. debate and his departure for Yokohama, there was an interval of 29 days, a period one should have thought sufficiently long for putting in type his prepared speech for the edification of the public, and enabling him to look in the face the men whom he thinks it manly to attack from a safe distance. Why he should have left the distribution of his prettily got up leaflet to come on the public as a surprise by the hands of Dr. Manser who has addressed the leaflet to the medical profession, it is not easy to understand, though such a proceeding does not bespeak any particular degree of moral courage. But this is not the first instance of Dr. Gray shafting his shots across the deep blue sea separating him from those he reviles. Last year, he charged another of his colleagues to distribute his vituperations on the native medical profession got up in the shape of a reprint in what were styled the J. J. Hospital Reports, *after* he had set sail for his native land! So much for the doughty knight's method of breaking lance with his enemies.

Now for a brief review of his facts. Long after the debate on the M. B. question, and when the angry feeling it aroused was beginning to subside, Dr. Gray gives us, both in a prettily got up leaflet and in the columns of the English dailies, the full text of the speech which was intended to be addressed to the University Senate, but which he could not produce from his pocket owing, as he now says, to the ingenious tactics of his opponents. Any one who remembers the course of the debate will unhesitatingly say that this is very much like a disingenious attempt to create a pretext for distributing broadcast, in all the glory of imposing type, a speech which was substantially delivered to the Senate, and to cover his own ignorance or forgetfulness of the elementary rules of debate which compelled the chairman to rule him out of order. Moreover, when he did get his turn to address the Senate, for some reason or other he omitted what he now says, he had intended to say, and it is not his opponents' fault that he shirked the opportunity he had to look them in the face and receive their answers on the spot.

Dr. Gray again trots out the exploded argument that his opponents confounded the sameness of the name of the tests with the sameness in their value. It has been over and over again shown that it was Dr. Gray and his party who contended for the Arts degree standard (B. A.) in Bombay because it was the standard of admission to the Oxford and Dublin M. B. degree, and he has apparently forgotten that the ignorance of his supporters as to the real difference between the English and Irish and the Bombay B. A. subjects and standards was fully exposed by the able seconder of Dr. Khory's proposition. As regards the London tests, no parallel was instituted, except to show that even the London University did not require such an arbitrary standard of admission to its M. B. as was sought to be exacted from our students. Nor was it ever argued that because other Universities granted bogus and cheap degrees, therefore, ours should do likewise. The truth is, and apparently it requires to be once again repeated, that we wanted no lower standards than those of the Scotch Universities. Surely Dr. Gray cannot venture to say that the Scotch Universities grant bogus and cheap degrees. In answer to Dr. Arnott, Dr. Bahadhurji conclusively proved that our admission tests were in no way lower, may, that in some respects they were actually higher, than those of the Glasgow University, and what was argued was that Dr. Arnott should be prepared to grant the Bombay students an M. B. on the same terms as he had obtained his M. B. from his University. The argument that because Bombay has developed a spirit of enterprise and progress which exists nowhere in India, therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that some of this admirable spirit should be extended to the medical degrees of its University, which Dr. Gray seriously puts forth in his pretty leaflet, is so transparently puerile as to deserve summary dismissal. It might do as a platform platitude in the heat of a debate, but it passes belief that one in the position of Dr. Gray should advance such an airy nothing in sober earnest as a convincing argument in support of an arbitrary test. If this were accepted as serious reasoning, countries which have developed a far greater degree of enterprise and progress than Bombay ought to insist on far higher standards, only they don't, and they in their collective wisdom are all wrong and our learned Ex-Principal, the arch enemy of shams, must be right. Dr. Gray wishes the L. M. & S. to be stripped of its dignity as a degree, for he thinks it is a mere licence, and as it was intended to be, and this, doubtless, is another instance of his looking facts in the face. And what are the facts? In the early days, a diploma or a licence was granted to *non-matriculates*. Later, an *University degree with Matric for its entrance and the full course of professional subjects* on the basis of Scotch and English Universities was instituted, and the G. M. C. was charged with the teaching up to a degree standard to the students who had entered the University as undergraduates. Such at any rate was the intention of the former Principals of the G. M. C., and such the declared intention and policy of the University. But now Dr. Gray makes the serious announcement that the college has always taught up to a licence standard, whilst it is the degree standard that it is charged by the University to teach! Has then the sacred trust reposed by the University in the G. M. C. been faithfully discharged?

Dr. Gray complains of his utterances having been too often dragged in as quotations by those who differed from him, and as the appositeness of the quotations did not suit, he complains of his having been misquoted to the extent of the quotations developing into a deliberate misrepresentation. But what is a deliberate misrepresentation? Dr. Gray again talks of 'trade designations' and 'sailing under false colours,' and the object of changing the L. M. & S. into M. B. being simply to 'increase the professional income,' and boldly asserts in a foot-note at page 6 of the leaflet that it was *after* public attention had been called by him to the point as to whether retrospective aspect would be given to the proposed change, that Dr. Khory sent in his second resolution on the subject. Dr. Gray could not have so soon forgotten—the records of the debate are extant—the unpleasant and exasperating recoil of the tall talk about 'trade designations' and 'sailing under false colours' on the very floor of the Senate house, and the pertinent questions I was forced to address to him and to his party as suggested by these vapourings,—questions which have never been answered even from the calm retreat of the Chinese Seas. Dr. Gray has also conveniently forgotten that Dr. Khory's resolution to give the change retrospective effect was in the hands of the Registrar long before he rushed into print with his homily on the selfishness of human nature in general and of medical human nature in particular, and that 'Medicus' too had pointed out to him that had he only exercised a little patience he would have been spared his throes on the question of 'retrospective effect.' Dr. Gray lets the cat out of the bag when he talks of the "conspiracy of silence" which brought down 'the band with preconceived opinions, impervious to reason and argument,'—men who were whipped into vote for what the conspirators had schemed, and to influence others no higher argument was at hand than the parading of the presence and vote of all the High Court and the Church and the Secretariat. One more sample of Dr. Gray's method of presenting facts. He pleads for a B. A. or B. Sc. standard of entrance for the academic honours of an M. B. degree to distinguish it from the ordinary qualification of L. M. & S., and he drags the *Lancet* to his help by a quotation from its article on the recently proposed changes in the Edinborough University. The *Lancet* is only denouncing (and very rightly so) the recognition by the Scottish University of the tendency to the abuse of specialism in the medical profession; the tendency to create 'heptologist,' 'cardiologist,' 'renalist' and other 'ists' without number, and of the demand for it by the public by a system of conferring degrees or diplomas in certain special branches of practice, and it pleads for the maintenance and improvement of the standard of professional examination and studies as distinguished from the lowering of the existing degree by drawing fine distinctions between them and the so-called superior newfangled designations. This is exactly what we have been pleading for the sake of the honour and credit of our existing studies and examinations and degree. We seek to uphold it as a high and real degree, as in fact it is, and to its being called by its right and proper name. But Dr. Gray and his party are the people who by their peculiar ways of maintaining the prestige and honour of our degree proclaim it as a lower ordinance by putting it in contrast with the M. B. which presupposes a preliminary Bombay B. A. or B. Sc. education in no other world than one which is the creation of their own fancy. There is absolutely no reference whatsoever made to the question of preliminary education in the whole of the *Lancet* article which Dr. Gray quotes in his support, and indeed it does not require any extraordinary degree of culture to see that the very quotation which Dr. Gray so triumphantly applauds, if it means anything at all, means that to make the M. B. a true academical honour the University should look to the standard of studies and examination in the professional subjects of medicine and surgery and leave alone the idle talk and fanciful notions about creating 'heptologists' and 'renalists' and 'big-toeists'. I shall now leave it to the public to say how far Dr. Gray's preaching proclaimed from the house-tops of looking facts in the face, of representing facts as found, and giving true quotations, is in accordance with the practice of Dr. Gray.—Yours, &c.,

BALCHUNDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, 6th June.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

THE following series of matches have been arranged by the Hindu cricket club, with various local clubs:—

June 11—John Bright Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 18—Young Zoroastrian C Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 17—John Bright Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
" 18—Baronet Cricket Club II vs Victoria Cricket Club.
" 23—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
" 25—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Liberal C C (Marine Lines).
July 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club.
" 2—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 2—John Bright Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines).
" 2—Baronet Cricket Club II vs Liberal Cricket Club.
" 9—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 9—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana.
" 9—Baronet Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
" 16—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 16—Baronet Cricket Club vs Bantick Cricket Club.
" 16—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 22—Parsee Gymkhana vs Indian Marine Cricket Club.
" 23—Baronet Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 23—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
" 23—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 30—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines).
" 30—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 30—Baronet Cricket Club II vs Mr Dhonly's Team.
Aug. 4 & 5—The Hindoos vs Poona Gymkhana (at Poona).
" 5—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 6—Baronet Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines).
" 6—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 10—Parsee Gymkhana vs Marine Battalion Cricket Club.
" 13—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 13—Baronet Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 20—Baronet Cricket Club vs Bantick Cricket Club (Return.)
" 20—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 20—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Islam Gymkhana.
" 20—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.
" 23 & 27—Athornans vs Behedins.
Sept. 2—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club (Return.)
" 3—John Bright Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 3—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines.)
" 7—Parsee Gymkhana vs Colaba Garrison.
" 10—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
" 10—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Gymkhana (Return.)
" 10—John Bright Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 10—Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club.
" 17—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Islam Gymkhana (Return.)
" 23—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association (Return.)
" 24—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 24—Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs Persian Club.
Oct. 1—City of Bombay Cricket Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 1—Parsee Gymkhana vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 2—Baronet Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 8—Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

123-92—Little, S, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.
2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.
226-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Permanundas and another vs Vithoo Appaji Ganeh and another—In person, and Bhaishunker and K.
459-92—Craigie, L and O—Norman C Macleod and another vs Vithaldas Nagardass—Mulji and R.
103-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, L, S, N and B, and W and G.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

558-91—Nanu and H—The Forbes Mayufacturing Co., Ld, vs Suleman Ahmedji Mama—Brown and M.
676-91—Mansukhlal, D and J—Heeralal Chandraban vs Bijraj Motiram and another—Payne, G and S.
96-93—Bicknell, M and M—Devidass Jeevabhoy vs Amratbai. —Edgelow and G.
235-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakursey Govindji and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.
399-92—Turner and H—Haji Kaderdina Haji Vydina vs Haji Dawood Haji Vydina—M N Saklatwala.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
281-92—Roughton and B—Sowasji Byramji Gorewala vs Perozbai and others—Saklatwala M N, R and B, and L, S, N and B.
Defended New Long Causes
103-93—In person—Nowrin Boopa and others vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and Co.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Ghordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mooljt Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
118-93—Inverarity and M—Cursetji Dhanjibhai Ghandy vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha—Ardeshir H and D.
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramji Sewji vs Soorji Kanji and another—E Wilkin.
25-93—Mathuradas and J—Narooji Dayal and another vs Jaikisondas Gungadas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and L, S, N and B.
85-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Bachi vs Ruttonsey Jewraj Pestonji R and K.
71-93—Edgelow and G—Cumulsey Premji vs Goolbaji Doongerji—Wadia and G.
104-93—Payne, G and S—Pradhanbhai Gangji vs Koodenbai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
121-93—Edgelow and G—Munji Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.
122-93—Edgelow and G—Munji Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
For Consent Decree.
510-91—Ardeshir, H and D—Meerali Rahimbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B, and A H and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
630-91—M N Saklatwala—Mahomed Ismael bin Kutboodin vs Moula Abdool Kadar Jitaykar and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.
128-92—Chalk, W and S—H W Richardson vs F H Kirby—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Casam Ailan—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Noor Mahomed Haji Vale—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolali Moochala vs Haji Moosa Oosman and others—Crawford, B and Co.
131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

THE S.-W. Monsoon may be said to have set in on the early morning of the 10th instant, but thereafter there was but little rain until the small hours of this morning, when there was again a steady downpour. With the exception of a renewal of enquiry for Cotton latterly, chiefly from shippers, and following improvement in the governing markets for this staple, business in Exports has continued to languish, Wheat having been in but small request in a quiet market, and at some reduction in prices; while Seeds have again been taken to only a moderate extent. Exchange remains the most prominent feature in the commercial outlook, and, together with Government Paper, is a vehicle of much speculation in some quarters, pending the publication of the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee. Rates, after declining some 3-16d from our last quotations rallied, and more than recovered the drop; but became weaker again, closing steady, however on a level with last Thursday's rate for Bank demand, though 1-32d. lower for Credits. Government Paper has advanced materially, and though it has receded to-day from the highest point touched, is still 11-16 per cent. above our last quotation for Fours. Freights have been dull and drooping with little fresh business passing. The Import market is firmer in sympathy with Manchester; but the slackness of demand from districts militates against improvement.

MONEY.—The increasing slackness of demand for financial accommodation in connection with the export trade of this port, which has been disclosed by the more recent weekly Returns of the Presidency Bank, leading to the reduction of the Bank's rates of discount and interest by one per cent. in the middle of last week, was not so apparent in the Statement of Affairs, issued to-day, though the current had been still running in the same direction. During the week covered by the Return under notice, the Cash Balance had been further increased by 10¼ lakhs, making it stand at 155¼ lakhs; but the increase in Private Deposits had been slight, and though Loans had diminished to a rather greater extent than in the week preceding, Bills Discounted had decreased by only 3¼ lakhs, against a diminution of 18½ lakhs shown in the previous Return, the total storeage in the trade demand for Money having been some 7 lakhs, compared with a falling off of 37 lakhs in the previous week. No further change in the Bank's rates has been made this week, and the minimum remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with an easier feeling, and irregular, at 1s. 2 13-16 to ⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Telegraphic being given early at 1s. 2 7-8d., then at 1s. 2 27-32d., and then at 1s. 2 13-16d. For Credits we heard of few Bills offering, but late in the day a fair amount was placed at 1s. 3d. for theer months' sight Bills, and the market closed unsettled. On Saturday, rates opened at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand, with, however, no enquiry for remittance, and later on, a little Telegraphic was given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 15-16d. was the rate, at which a little was done, but the business passing was very limited both ways, and the market closed steady. The same feeling prevailed at opening on Monday, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, with, however, no enquiry; and at 1s. 2 31-32d. nominal for three months' sight Credits, at which only a trifling amount was placed early. For Bank remittance the rate rose gradually to 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand; and for Credits 1s. 3 1-8d. was accepted, and later on, 1s. 3 1-32d. was the best obtainable. On Tuesday, the market opened firm at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3⅛d. was afterwards quoted, and later, 1s. 3 5-32d., but at the close 1s. 3d. was quoted, with a weaker feeling. In Bank remittance, Telegraphic changed hands at 1s. 2 31-32d. for July-August transfer, a moderate amount being taken. Yesterday morning there was a steady feeling at 1s. 2 15-16d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was a moderate enquiry for near delivery, 1-32d. lower having been quoted for forward business. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3 1-8d., at which also we heard of little offering. The market opened weak this morning, at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, at which a considerable business was done both for European Houses and Natives for June-July delivery: also at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, for forward transfer. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 3 1-16d., but nothing coming out, 1s. 3 1-32d. was quoted, and a fair amount placed thereat, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 29-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 7/8d.
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 3d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 1-16d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 1-8d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5-32d.
Francs	3 do.	158
Do.	6 do.	159

The usual official weekly Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th June, 1893	61,51,000
Add—Silver received during the week	16,93,000
	78,45,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	13,00,000
	65,45,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	38,47,000
	1,03,92,000
Last Week	101,47,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for Fours ruled rather lower last Friday than on the privious evening, 105 15-16 having at one time been quoted for Money, and 105 13-16 for Account; but the market was steady at the decline, and before the close, rates took an upward turn again, leaving off at 106 3-16 for cash, and 106 1-16 for the next settlement. On Saturday the market was firm during the greater part of the day at Friday evening's closing rates for Fours; but an advance of 1-8 per cent. was attained by the close, and 106 5-16 for cash, and 106¼ for the settlement were the final quotations. The market was firm and advancing on Monday, a rise of ⅜ to 7-16 per cent. having taken place in rates for Fours, which after reaching 106⅜ for cash, and 106¼ for the settlement at the end of the month, with buyers in both positions, left off ⅛ per cent. higher, say, at 106⅜ and 106½, respectively. On Tuesday, continuing their upward course, rates for Fours further advanced one-half per cent. in a firm market, closing quotations having been 107¼ for Money, and 107⅛ for Account. Yesterday rates for Fours opened at 107¼ for Money, and 107 for Account, and these were maintained throughout the day in a firm market, being also the closing quotations. To-day there has been a decline of 1-8 to 3-16 in the rates for Fours; but the feeling has been firm at the fall. We quote this evening 107 1-16 for cash, and 106 13-16 for the settlement; with 4¼ per Cents still nominally quoted at par.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 118. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 104.

SHARES have been very quiet, in fact almost stagnant in some days during the past week; but on others there has been a little doing in Mill and Press shares, the movement having on the whole favoured buyers rather than sellers. Compared with our quotation of last Thursday evening, we report a decline of Rs. 20 each in Maha Lukshimi, National, and Southern India Mill Shares; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 7½ in Swadeshi; and of Re. 1 each in Leopold and Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, Western India, and Queen have advanced Rs. 30; and Colaba and Land Mill, Maneckjee Petit, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each. Sorab Woollen Mills are Rs. 20 lower. In Press Shares Bellary are Rs. 105 lower; French have declined Rs. 30; Khangaum, Rs. 20; and Prince of Wales, Munmar, and Mofussil Rs. 5 each. Colaba, and Breul's Cawnpore are Rs.5, and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½ higher. In Miscellaneous shares and Banks there has been no change.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the firmness of the Manchester Market, dealers here have been endeavouring to establish an advance in prices for staple *Grey Goods*; but they find up-country buyers very slow to acknowledge their pretensions, and the greater part of the business done during the week has been on the basis of last Thursday's rates. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been a better feeling, but not much doing; and prices generally are as before. In *Locally made* Goods the demand for Zanzibar and Maswa makes has improved. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week from the Bazaar are estimated at 4,000 packages; and of *Local* Goods at some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at previous rates, with a moderate business passing.

In consequence of the rise in Cotton, China buyers of *Bombay Spinnings* have operated more freely than was the case last week, and paid an advance of about ¼ anna per lb., mostly in 10s, 12s, and 16s. The heavy fall in China Exchange, which is Rs. 216, is a great impediment in the way. The Sales for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales, and the market closed firm at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to 4 5/8	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s "	" 4⅝	" 4¾	"
" ...	... " 10s "	" 5	" 5⅛	"
" ...	... " 12s "	" 5 1/8	" 5⅛	"
" ...	... " 16s "	" 5 5/8	" 6	"
" ...	... " 20s "	" 5⅞	" 6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 24s "	" 6⅛	" 6⅜	"
" ...	... " 30s "	" 7⅛	" 7⅜	"
" ...	... " 40s "	" 8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* this week, and prices are 4 annas per cwt. lower in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has declined to the same extent with a small business passing. *Iron* has been in moderate request, and is steady in tone, but unchanged in value.

COAL has not been in much inquiry during the week, and the business passing has been chiefly in small lots for bunkering steamers; the only transaction of any importance reported being the sale of another cargo of Powell's Duffryn, July-August shipment, at Rs. 15 per ton. Davison's West Hartley is now freely offered at Rs. 15 per ton for June-July shipment, but without finding buyers; and the market closes quiet. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs.	14 per ton.
West do.	"	15 "
Australian.....	"	13 "
Cardiff.....	"	15 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained steady in tone with a small business passing in both directions, and at a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices to the close of last week; and the same feeling continued on re-opening on Monday, but with a recovery of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices, since then, in sympathy with improvement in Liverpool and New York, this market has become firm, and a considerable business has been done principally by shippers, while prices advanced yesterday Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The purchases for exporters' account during the week sum up about 6,000 bales, consisting of Dharwar, Dhollera, and Bhownuggur, Bengals, Oomra kinds, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken about 4,000 bales, made up of Oomra descriptions, Bhownugger, Ginned Compta, and Bengals. This evening the market closed firm with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 51,000 bales, compared with 57,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 68,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in this season's arrivals of new Cotton over last year's is now only 4,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs.	231—4 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	218—4 5-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	208—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	193—3 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	188—3¾d.
Dollera Fine	"	216—4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	205—3 29-32d.
Do. Good	"	200—3 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	198—3 13-16d.
Oomra "	"	208—3 31-32d.
Beiatee, Fine	"	210—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	196—3¾d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	213—4 1-16d.
Westerns "	"	195—3½d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish.....	232,500	324,000
Berar.....	248,500	320,500
Barsi and Nugger	78,000	133,500
Bengals.....	189,500	134,500
Hingunghat.....	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	38,500	23,500
Dhollera	417,500	315,500
Broach	187,500	207,000
Compta and Dharwar...	89,000	28,500
Westerns and Madras...	9,000	4,000
	1,497,500	1,493,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week.....	51,121	57,827	42,094
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	1,263,124	1,433,387	1,625,321
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week.....	32,523	11,927	23,539
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	653,634	789,228	897,849
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week.....	3,311	6,918	895
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	107,516	111,425	65,991

WHEAT.—Enquiry from shippers has been upon a very small scale throughout the week, and the tone of the market has been quiet when not actually dull, while prices generally have given way a little, though in the case of *Pessy*, a portion of the decline was recovered yesterday.

SEEDS have been generally a steady market; but with only a moderate business passing from day to day. The price of *Linseed* has fluctuated slightly; but other descriptions are unchanged in value. We quote this evening as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0 to	Rs.7-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-2-0 "	" 7- 3-0 "
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-12-0 "	" 6-14-0 "
" Red "	" 6- 2-0 "	" 6- 5-0 "
Gingelly, White.....	" 43-0-0 "	" 44-0-0 "
" Mixed	" 39-0-0 "	" 41-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	307,975	315,446	665,030
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June	4,678,275	7,135,046	8,785,090
Linseed for the week	134,931	67,001	119,936
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June.....	3,436,051	3,109,843	3,722,919
Rapeseed for the week ...	85,572	61,790	15,024
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June.....	3,520,480	1,026,770	1,034,555
Gingellyseed for the week	1,328	1,896	5,289
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June.....	938,128	837,450	950,787

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	130,620	231,934	554,819
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June 3,055,192		6,388,051	6,723,533
Linseed for the week.....	92,994	39,682	193,338
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June 2,844,418		2,644,671	2,909,753
Rapeseed for the week ...	191,618	23,445	35,616
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June	2,791,671	725,137	853,489
Gingellyseed for the week.	21,046	5,544	15,266
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th June	1,073,964	891,062	979,604

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been advancing.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rentes	65 15-16
Bar Silver	38½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARRISON—June 14, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. T. A. Harrison, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATTERJIE—June 11, at Cannanore, the wife of Surgeon-Major N Chatterjie, 13th Regiment M I, of a daughter.
DOBBIE—June 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Wallace H Dobbie, Dehra Doon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ROUGH—June 10, at Khargole, J C Brough, Medical Officer, E I Railway, of heat apoplexy, aged 37 years.
JOHNSON—June 8, at Allahabad, after a short illness, Marie, the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr and Mrs Percy B Johnson, aged 7 years, 6 months and 19 days.
LAWRIE—June 10, at Solang, Jorehaut, Assam, William Murray Lawrie, Superintendent, Jhangie Tea Assen., Ld, aged 44 years.
McGLONE—June 7, at Lucknow, after a long and painful illness, Grace Mary, relict of the late H J McGlone, Police, N-W P and Oudh, aged 52 years.
PRICE—June 11, at Madras, Ann, widow of the late Mr J E Price, Treasurer of the Madras Mint, aged 62 years, 5 months and 22 days.
SMITH—June 10, at No 9, Moulvie Imdad Allie's Lane, Calcutta, Henry Daveron Clare Smith, aged 33 years, 6 months, and 23 days.
TONNOCHY—June 6, at Dunga Galli, of bronchitis, Hugh Ross, infant son of Captain V C Tonnochy, 4th Sikhs.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1893.

LORD KIMBERLEY in the House of Lords has put a different interpretation on Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons relative to the effect of Mr. Paul's majority, from that which was attached to it by Reuter. That the Premier's reply to Mr. Balfour's inquiry on the subjects was somewhat enigmatical is implied in the question put to the Secretary of State by Lord Cross as to its meaning. Lord Kimberley's statement was clear enough; the Indian Government will be asked to consider the matter in all its bearings, and if they be unable to find any prudent mode of giving effect to the resolution they will be quite free to reply in that sense. We indicated some days since the many objections which were urged before the Public Service Commission of 1886 on this question. They were all put aside by the Commissioners on the ground that quite irrespective of them it is necessary in the interests of India that certain administrative posts should be filled by men of English education, and that such education can not as yet be found in the Indian Universities and High Schools. To make amends on the other side, practically all the subordinate appointments and a certain number of the higher appointments were on the recommendation of the Commissioners practically reserved for natives of India. It is very doubtful if the Government of India will set aside this and the new system based on it. Even if the Government of India were in favour of a system of simultaneous examinations it will be difficult to devise means by which the relative merits of candidates who have passed the curriculum of the Indian Universities and those who have gone through the far more onerous ordeal of the English curriculum can be accurately appraised. Lord Salisbury, at all events, does not apprehend that the Government of India will welcome Mr. Paul's resolution, and succeed in finding means to give it effect. The leader of the Opposition "rejoiced" at the assurance given by Lord Kimberley that the Government of India will have a free hand in the matter. The noble Marquis went further, and made an earnest appeal to the Government, to resist the unconstitutional encroachments of the Radical followers upon the province of the Executive. Meanwhile Sir William Wedderburn is appealing to people in this country to exert themselves to support Mr. Paul, and enable him to keep the advantage which he has gained. It will be interesting to see how it came to pass that the Radicals were able to secure a majority of eight against the Government, which opposed the motion for the holding of simultaneous examinations.

THE decision given by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Khundu Gungajee, who charged Mr. H. J. R. Hemming with grievous hurt, seems to be reasonable and just. In effect it ratified and confirmed the compromise entered into by the complainant, who appears to have accepted payments amounting. to Rs. 200 as compensation for the serious injury from a fall, partly caused by a push and partly by accident. There was no attempt to substantiate the allegation that the complainant received a kick; he fell when, as the Magistrate expressed it, Mr. Hemming unfortunately put his hand on the lappet of his coat, and told him to go. The fall broke Khundu's thigh, a serious injury, for which he has received a sum which, he at one time, at all events, appeared to think adequate compensation. There was no intention to cause serious or any injury; the case was in truth one of misadventure. Why it should have occupied the Court so long has never been clear. The experienced magistrate expressed his surprise that it was not disposed of in half-an-hour; the facts were known from the beginning, and no one disputed them. Probably, the magistrate's reasonable expectations on this point would have been realised had the defendant been content to confine his statement to what occurred at the time, instead of importing into it wholly irrelevant matters, which had as little to do with the case as the flowers that bloom in the spring. The Rajabai Tower tragedy occurred in the Fort some two years before the altercation occurred on the steps of a garden in Malabar Hill. Of what avail was it to endeavour to convince the magistrate that but for the former the latter misfortune would never have been heard of? Nor was it quite evident that the Rukhmabai libel case, which everyone but Mr. Hemming has forgotten, led in any way to the unfortunate occurrence. Mr. Hamilton's view of the matter is that Mr. Hemming did not mean to hurt the man, and the charge of causing grievous hurt—which is the technical form that the charge takes in all cases where a bone has been broken—could not be maintained. "It is also evident," continues the judgement, "that the push which Mr. Hemming gave the man, whether it was slight or violent, was sufficient to give him an impulse, which carried him from the third or fourth step to the ground. I will accept Mr. Hemming's version of the fact, and say that the complainant received a slight push, which caused him to make a sudden move and break his leg. This is at most an assault and Mr. Hemming cannot be punished for the unforeseen and unsuspected consequences of the push. He was evidently unaware of what had happened, and when he did learn that the man's leg was broken, he appears to have done all that he should have done to help the man and secure him proper medical attendance." On the broad fact the defendant is absolved of any responsibility, excepting that which arose from committing a trifling assault. Unfortunately, Mr. Hemming's clerks or friends intervened in an indirect way which was, under the circumstances, very ill-advised. They apparently induced Mr. Kapadia, a barrister, to go to the complainant to receive his instructions to withdraw the charge. Mr. Kapadia states that the man was evidently surprised at receiving such a visit, and he withdrew for a time. He returned, however, and the complainant gave him power to withdraw the charge. Mr. Hemming denies this statement, but the magistrate holds that there is no doubt of its truth. The complainant, eventually, decided to press the charge. The man acknowledged having received Rs. 50; Mr. Hemming states that his friends paid Rs. 200, which the magistrate assumes will be paid over if it has not been paid already. Mr. Hemming went out of his way to say that his friends paid the money against his wishes, and that he himself was averse to it—a gratuitous declaration, which deprives the act of much of its grace. The magistrate, however, taking into consideration the fact that the money was paid, willingly or unwillingly, held that the matter need not go further, and the accused was cautioned and discharged. Mr. Hamilton referred to the unwarranted imputations cast by the defendant on the action and motives of the police. He holds that they were not justified by anything that had taken place, the police having simply done their duty in a fair and impartial spirit. The defendant, it will have been observed, took frequent and, indeed, pretty continuous objections to what he termed the grossly inaccurate reports of the case in the daily papers. Though the reports were in Mr. Hemming's opinion equally inaccurate and misleading in all the papers, he attributed the fact to personal motives (which never had any existence) on the part of one of them. The magistrate very candidly stated that he had referred to the reports in question, and found them wonderfully correct. Had the defendant confined his defence to the four corners of the case he had to meet, the proceedings would very probably not have occupied thirty minutes; by enlarging its borders until it covered a very wide area indeed, the proceedings were unduly prolonged, and with them, we are much afraid, Mr. Hemming's anxieties.

AN interesting Memorandum on the present condition of the office of the Accountant-General of the Nizam's Dominions, has been submitted to his Highness' Government by Rajah Murli Manohar, who was recently appointed Accountant-General. It appears that until within the last four years the work in that important office was conducted in the traditional manner which had come down from the time of the Moghul Emperors. There was no proper distribution of work until it was introduced by officials who were sent to Bombay and the Berars to study the methods of keeping accounts in British territory. Having completed their studies and obtained certificates of competence, these accountants returned to Hyderabad, and the Accountant-General's Office was divided into four departments. Every successive Accountant-General made considerable changes in this organization. The four departments were superseded by seven, and the seven in their turn were reduced to five; the original number four was reverted to. In the different mutations sections became amalgamated in such a manner that while one department had comparatively little to do, others were overwhelmed with work, and the officer in charge found it difficult to exercise the necessary supervision. The result has been great confusion and many anomalies, which Rajah Murli Manohar, who prepared himself for the task by long preliminary study of the subjects of accounts and finance, now finds that it is urgently necessary to deal with, and put on a proper footing. Hitherto the officials have been appointed on the strength of recommendations or favour, and without much regard to fitness or qualifications, and it is scarcely a matter of surprise that many are unfit for their duties and really cannot work. These it is proposed to pension off, their places to be filled by candidates who have passed an examination, conducted under proper rules. Those who remain in the service, it is proposed, shall have the option of passing examinations, which will give them a prior right to promotion over unpassed men. An office manual is to be prepared to assign specific duties to the officers and officials, so that there may not be delays from different officers doing the same work twice over, as must happen when duties are not defined. The records need classification and proper indexing; to effect this it is proposed to employ for two years a hundred mansubdars, who will get the records arranged according to a proper system. The arrears of files are considerable, being more than eleven thousand. The adjustment of cash accounts is also in arrears, the total for some years past being estimated at a crore. Until these accounts be adjusted the classification of expenditure cannot be properly effected. The arrears in the departments are attributed to the insufficiency of the staff employed. It was fixed on the scale of the Accountant-General's Offices in British India, without due regard to the peculiarities of the system in the Nizam's Dominions. The first establishment was made formally for one year, and the then Accountant-General proposed a revised scale; but his successors allowed the matter to drop. The result was that when efforts were made to bring up the arrears, current work was neglected, and thus the confusion was increased. A very complete scheme of re-organisation has been submitted by the new Accountant-General, the main features of which are the classification and distribution of the work; the improvement of the personnel; better supervision to ensure that every duty is performed in the time prescribed; the drawing up of an Office Manual defining duties, and of a Civil Accounts Code; more effective supervision of the district offices and treasuries. The Memorandum is drawn up entirely with a view to business, and gives evidence of much care and thought. The Rajah Murli Manohar is a Hyderabad noble of high family, who received a good education at the Nizam's College. His ancestors came into the Deccan with the first Nizam. When Mr. Logan, the Controller whose services have been lent by the Government of India, begins his work in Hyderabad in October, the Rajah will be Joint Controller, a position to which he has already been nominated by the Nizam.

IT is satisfactory to know that letters have been received from Colonel Rhodes, who accompanied Sir Gerald Portal on his arduous march from the Coast to Uganda. We may take it that the hard and wiry soldier is none the worse for the journey, for he is able to record a magnificent bag achieved with the help of the Lee Metford rifle—the same weapon as that which is now being served out to the British troops serving in India. Colonel Rhodes speaks with enthusiasm not only of what the new rifle does but of what it abstains from doing. "The Lee Metford," he writes, "has shot one rhinoceros, six zebras, six hartebeest, two water buck, and a lot of antelope. It really is an excellent weapon, and it does not skin your nose and cut your fingers to pieces like the 8 bores and ·577. R. was knocked over by his 8 bore, and the hammer cut the bridge of his nose open; and most of the others go about with fingers bound up." The British soldier will rejoice that the new weapon can kill without "hitting back" as so many rifles do. It must be a good rifle to do good execution on a march of six hundred miles, the greater part of it through sand and over very rough ground.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, congratulates himself and his subordinate officers on the fact that a substantial beginning has been made in village sanitation in every district of the province. But although a sum falling not far short of a lakh of rupees has been spent, Sir Antony regrets that the progress, after all, has not been so extensive as he had hoped. He attributes this fact "entirely to the apathy of some district officers and to the want of energy of some Civil Surgeons." With special approval the progress made in five districts is noticed, but it would perhaps have been more satisfactory to the provincial administrative officers if the delinquents had been specified. During the past years however sanitary units have been formed, Inspectors appointed and trained, and almost countless improvements in the structure and conservany of such of the existing water sources as are not radically bad have been effected. Percolation wells have been constructed near tanks, and new wells sunk where necessary. Water-supplies have been extended and purified and drainage surveys carried out for the four principal cities. Altogether the past year from a sanitary point of view has been one of great progress, but it seems merely to be the beginning of an era.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK EDWARD CHAPMAN, G.C.B., whose death is announced, was a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers fifty-eight years ago. In 1854 when Captain he proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey, including Bulair, Adrianople, and Buguk Tchekmadgie, previous to the arrival of the British Army there at the outbreak of the Crimean War. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol during the early part of which he was Director of the left attack and in the latter part Executive Engineer to the forces. He was several times mentioned in the despatches and received the brevet ranks of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, the Companionships of the Bath, the Medal with three clasps in recognition of his services. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honour, received the Sardinian and Turkish medals and the Third Class Order of the Medjidie. He became a Major-General in 1867, Lieutenant-General in the Army and a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers upwards of twenty years ago, and General in 1877, retiring four years later. He was from 1867 to 1870 Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda, afterwards serving until 1875 as Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works. Sir Frederick, who became Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867, received his Grand Cross ten years later. He was a Somersetshire man and seventy-seven years of age.

IN consequence of the death of Sir John Hudson, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, his Excellency the Governor has postponed the levée from Saturday week, June 24, to Saturday, July 1.

IN the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Consular reports show that five hundred cases and two hundred deaths from cholera have taken place in Brittany during the last few weeks, and that the disease continues to spread.

THE IRONCLAD HOWE OUT OF DOCK.

The Ironclad Howe has left the dock at Ferrol, and is ready to sail for England.

MORE TINKERING OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

Owing to an important financial miscalculation by the Treasury whereby the estimate of the Irish revenue was greatly reduced, Mr. Gladstone will submit revised financial clauses for the Home Rule Bill, probably next week.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Leicester and Nottingham the latter were beaten by fifty-seven runs.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Frederick Chapman.

The death is announced of Mr. James Claudius Erskine.

CHOLERA AT JUMMOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

In consequence of the prevailing cholera at Jummoo it has been finally decided that the 6th Kashmir I. S. Infantry, proceeding to Gilgit on relief, will proceed by the Aknow and Poonch route.

THE NEW MINING RULES.

The proposed Government mining rules have been lately forwarded to the Secretary of State.

It is hoped that the rules may be published in a complete form very shortly.

CAPTAIN BERTIE CLAY'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

Captain Bertie Clay has been re-appointed to the Ordnance Department of India for a second term of five years.

THE NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

To arrange the new Contonment Code, Colonel Young with Mr. Wigley, Personal Assistant to the Legislative Secretary, have been selected.

The Deputy Secretary to the Home Department will be added to the Committee on the Cantonment Act.

COLONEL DURAND.

Colonel Durand is now with the Resident in Kashmir, and will arrive at Simla on the 21st instant.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN EMPLOYES.

Dr. Gray and Mr. Collens, the Amir's doctor and geologist, are now in Simla on leave, but it is by no means certain that they will return to Afghanistan.

SUBMISSION OF THE DEH ZANGI HAZARAS TO THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Reports from Cabul, which must be received with caution, state that the Deh Zangi Hazaras have submitted without fighting to the Amir's troop.

THE KUSHK RIVER.

News has been received regarding the progress of the Kushk River.

MR. PYNE'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

Mr. Pyne's return to Simla, at an early date, depends, we believe, on the success of the representation, which he may make to the Amir regarding the friendly feelings of the Government of India. He is expected, however, to be allowed to return.

MR. PENSE'S ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

It is considered probable that Mr. Pense's election as the representative of the Sirdars to the Legislative Council will be vetoed on the following two grounds, viz., Mr. Pense is a Statutory Civilian, and that he did not secure half the possible number of votes at the election. The matter has been referred to the Government of India. The decision of the Madras Government having decided against officials being returned, it is extremely likely that the Government of India will take the same view. Consequently a new election by the Sirdars will probably be ordered.

MR. NATU'S ELECTION.

The Belgaum election is considered valid as Mr. Natu secured exactly half the total number of votes.

SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPUR, JUNE 15.

At a special meeting of the People's Association, the following resolutions were passed under the presidentship of Mr. Rao Saheb Warad :—(1) To convey a vote of thanks to Mr. Paul and his supporters for their success in passing through Parliament, the recent resolutions regarding simultaneous examinations of the Civil Service ; and (2) to submit a memorial to the India Government against the rules framed by the local Government regarding the formation of the enlarged Legislative Council.

THE KHANDEISH MILL.

JALGAON, JUNE 14.

The ceremony of starting the new engines of the Khandeish Mill was this morning performed by Mr. Cadell, Assistant Collector, Eastern Khandeish, in the presence of a large gathering of merchants. Government officials, and railway employes, Mr. Dharamsee Soonderdas, of the Agent's firm, cordially thanking those present, gave a succinct history of the mill, and said that the mill suffers from the deteriorating quality of cotton in the district and from want of good supply of water from the Municipal tank. He asked Mr. Cadell, as the Municipal President, to give the mill a separate water main. Mr. Cadell gave a suitable reply, and promised to give his best consideration to the subject of water-supply to the mill. After the distribution of floral presents and pan-supari the ceremony terminated.

THE KHECHDI GRANT.

SATARA, JUNE 15.

A meeting of some citizens was held here this evening to consider the new rules promulgated by H. H. the Gaekwar in connection with the Khechdi Grant, considering that Khechdi is looked upon as a part of State alienation recognized in Baroda, and gazetted as a time-honoured public charitable institution. The meeting, pending the consideration of the rules, requested by wire the Minister of Baroda to be pleased to suspend their operation for a time sufficient to enable the Deccan Districts to consider the matter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

French mail steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived.

THE AMIR'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HAZARAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Latest news from Kabul shows that the Amir is completing all his arrangements for a really well-organised campaign in the Hazarajat. He means to concentrate exceptionally a large force on the country without delay so as to reduce the Hazaras before autumn.

FRONTIER NEWS.

There is no possibility of the two companies of the 15th Sikhs, now stationed at Gilgit, being relieved until next summer.

A detachment of fifty men, with Captain Younghusband in Chitral, cannot be recalled ; and the two years' service on the frontier is not after all a very long period.

The permanent strength of the garrison of Chilas for the next few months has been fixed at 300 Infantry and two Mountain guns of the Kashmir Imperial Service Force.

It has been decided that it is not necessary to keep British troops any longer in Khelat.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A GHARRYWALLA.

THE following is the full text of the judgement delivered by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, of the Girgaum Police Court, in the case of Khundoo Gangajee vs. H. J. Randolph Hemming. The Magistrate in his judgement said :—

The complainant had a dispute with Mr. Hemming about a victoria fare, and says that while he was standing on the steps, Mr. Hemming kicked him, which made him roll down the steps and break his leg. Mr. Hemming says that he was standing half-way down the steps, and that complainant was standing on the third or fourth step from the bottom—that he told him to go, and took him by the sleeve on the shoulder and gave him a slight push—this caused him to turn round, cross his leg, and to sit down on the ground, crying that he was going to die. There is no evidence that Mr. Hemming kicked the complainant, and there is no witness who saw what occurred. The mallee hearing the man cry, went up to him, and found his leg was broken—he went upstairs and told Mr. Hemming, who immediately came down and sent for a doctor. His leg was bandaged, and he was sent to hospital. It is evident that Mr. Hemming did not mean to hurt the man, and the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt must be abandoned. It is also evident that the push, which Mr. Hemming gave the man whether it was slight or violent, was sufficient to give him an impulse, which carried him from the third or fourth step to the ground. I will accept Mr. Hemming's version of the fact and say that the complainant received a slight push, which caused him to make a sudden twist or break his leg. This is at most an assault and Mr. Hemming cannot be punished for the unforeseen and unexpected consequence of the push. He was evidently unaware of what had happened and went upstairs. When he did learn that the man's leg was broken, he appears to have done all that he should have done to help the man and to secure proper medical attendance. It appears that Mr. Hemming's friends or clerks must have intervened and got Mr. Kapadia, barrister, to go to the complainant to receive his instructions to withdraw the charge. Mr. Kapadia says the man was evidently surprised and unprepared for his visit, and therefore he withdrew for a time, and then went in again when he gave him power to withdraw the charge. The complainant denies this, but there is no doubt of its truth. For some reason or other he appears to have re-considered the matter and pressed the charge. He acknowledges to have received Rs. 50 from Mr. Hemming, whereas Mr. Hemming assures me that he has paid Rs. 200, but does not know how it has been spent. I assume that the whole amount, if it has not already been paid to the complainant, or his family, will be paid to them. Mr. Hemming says he paid the money, because he was persuaded by his friends, and that he himself was averse to it. It is a pity that he should require persuasion to do an act of common charity and justice, and he has marred the effect of his gift by his admission that it was not spontaneous. However, the money has been paid whether willingly or unwillingly and taking it into consideration, I do not think it is necessary to pursue the case any further. Common assaults are not usually punished very heavily and this reparation, which has been made, may be taken in lieu of a fine. It remains to warn and discharge the accused. In the course of the hearing Mr. Hemming has repeatedly attacked the police with reference to their conduct in this case. It is only necessary to say that his remarks and observations were unjustified and uncalled for. It is the ordinary practice for the police when bones are broken to put the case as one of grievous hurt, leaving it to the Magistrate to alter the charge after hearing the evidence. They are bound to give every assistance to the complainant in this prosecution, and as the offence is cognizable the police are in fact the Government agents for the prosecution, and they have done their duty fairly in this case. Such allegations as that contained in the statements are untruthful, they were immediately shown to be in in correct and which merely indicate an excited imagination and a perverted ; judgment which is essentially weak and vicious. Mr. Hemming has also thought proper to make certain remarks about the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*. He complains that their reports are grossly inaccurate, unfair, and misleading, and that undue prominence has been given to the case by means of startling headings and bold type. I have no concern with the type used or the prominence given to the case, but I have read the reports in both the papers, and I must observe that they are neither misleading nor unfair, and so far from being inaccurate, I can vouch for the almost litteral accuracy of the statements as reported.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Capta'n L. H Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Gibraltar and Aden with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Garrett	Mrs G A Wellman and child
Mr Thomas	Col E W O Twemlow
Mr D Beani	Mr A J Brooks
Mr H S Groves	Mr J Ballantine
Mr J W Fordham	Mr C W Richardson
Mr Lawrie	Mr C J Barnes
Lieut A Jacob	Mr Munro
Rev A H Gull	Mr L M Waterhouse
Capt Sice	Mr and Mrs Spratt
Mr H J Thompson	Lieut G G Ottley
Lieut A K Armstrong	Mr and Mrs Evatt
Miss K Adye	Mr C N Hutchinson
Lieut D H D Scratchley	Mr H W Hallett
Capt and Mrs Andrews	Mr G Lang
Mr J L Boyd	Mr R W P King
Capt W C Ross	Mr Lindsay
Master Skinner	Mr H Chaney
Master Evans	Mr J Fraser

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Rivett-Carnac	Mr R J Woods
Colonel Kirkwood	Lieut Hiobert
Mr G B Reid	Mr T A Spence
Mr W S Haig	Mr J du Boulay
Capt H C Neill	Mr H Menzies
Mr and Mrs A W Marden	Mr J Viasto
Mr Moore	Mr A G Mowat
Mr J Cargill	Mr Freidheim
Captain W J Bythell	Col Caldecott
Lieut Rose	Mr C H Langley
Mr R A Leake	Mr A C Pereira
Mr A Fox	Mr R B King
Mr and Mrs Scratchley	Mr A Taylor
Mr C Richards	Mr F Gynberg
Mr, Mrs and Miss Patell	Mr O K Castlestuart Stuart
Mr P O Wilson	Mr Bulkley
Mrs MacIver	Capt Prior
Mr J McClure	Mr W D Sheppard
Mr R S Burns	Mr Glade

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr and Mrs E A de L Montino and infant.

FOR ADEN—Mr Dwight Moore.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.

SPANISH newspapers announce that General Barges, Captain-General of Arragon, "in trying a pistol, has been wounded in the right thigh," which means that he has been wounded in a duel, having, in fact, fought with M. Figueroa, editor of a well-known newspaper. These events are always chronicled in a similar fashion. Duelling is not a recognised institution in Spain, but it is a flourishing one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. R. J. WOODS has finished his report on the reconnaissance of the line between Chittagong and Minbu over the Aeng Pass, and has gone home on six months' leave. Dr. Newman, Principal Medical Officer, Rajputana, will officiate, *vice* Dr. Pilcher, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, when the latter goes on leave. Possibly Dr. Hendley, of Jerpur, will act for Dr. Newman.

THE Mahdava Rao statue was recently unveiled at Travandrum. The following inscription is engraved at its base :—"Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, A. D. 1858-1872, M. E. 1033-1047. This Statue was erected by public subscription in greateful recognition of the distinguished services of this eminent Indian Statesman to his country."

DURING the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., the following appointments are made in the Elphinstone College :—Mr. O. V. Muller, B.A., to act as Professor of English ; Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A., to act as Professor of History.

MR. A. C. KINCAID, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector in the District of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

CAPTAIN G. H. SAULEZ, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been invested with the additional powers specified in the Fourth Schedule.

THE Municipalities of the Districts traversed by the Madras Railway having expressed their intention to levy a land tax on the railway buildings and grounds situate within their limits, the Agent and Manager of the railway applied to the Madras Government that its premises should be exempted from taxation. The Government referred the matter to the Government of India, which has replied that, without considering the legal aspect of the question, it trusts that the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company will consent to follow the practice in force on other railways in India, and debit the Municipal tax under reference to "Working Expenses."

A GUNNER of the 20th Western Division, Royal Artillery, committed suicide the other day. The deceased laid himself on the ground, placed the muzzle of his carbine under his chin, and discharged the weapon with his hand. The bullet passed through his head, death being almost instantaneous. The suicide is attributed to temporary insanity.

DR. M. A. STEIN, who has been Registrar of the Punjab University since October 1888, takes furlough for six months from tbe 15th July or thereabouts. The Syndicate, at a meeting held on Saturday, recommended that in his absence Mr W. Bell, Principal of the Government College, should carry on the work as Registrar on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, and that Pandit Guruparshad should have charge of the Oriental Collage on an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem during the same period.

GENERAL Officers Commanding at Mian Mir, Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Bareilly, Sitapur, and Benares have been ordered to send in reports at once to the Government on the Cantonment Act question. The other districts will be visited by the Commissioner, and when all reports are received, the Government of India will send home a long despatch.

ON the night of the 5th instant, a little boy, named Pearce, of the Martiniere, who was in hospital for fever, left the hospital unobserved, and, as it is supposed, in a state of somnambulism. As soon as he was missed from his bed, a search was made, and the boy not being found about the hospital premises, the Apothecary, thinking he might have gone over to the school, was proceeding there. There is a large open well on the side of the road, and within 50 yards of the hospital. Hearing a splash as he neared this well, he ran forward, and looking in, saw the disturbed state of the water, and heard a cry from the boy as he rose to the surface. He immediately gave the alarm, and without hesitation jumped into the well. He succeeded in catching the lad, and keeping him up till a rope was thrown in and the pair hauled up, none the worse for their bath, except for a severe bruise on the hip received by the Apothecary in his fall. The water is fully 30 feet from the surface, and about 20 feet deep. The Humane Society medal has been awarded for many a less heroic deed than this. The lad clung to the Apothecary's neck, and had it not been for the speedy action of the servants in throwing in a rope, the safe deliverance of the two would have been doubtful.

FROM the 3rd to the 9th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 250, Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 314 persons. The average of the corresponding week the ten previous years was 275. The death are thus classified :—15 from measles, 87 from fevers, 25 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 168 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mead of the 10 previous years was 31·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE East Indian Railway, earnings for week ended 3rd June, Rs. 10,68,020. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,00,465. Decrease, Rs. 32,445. Miles open week ended 3rd June 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 3rd June 1893, Rs. 663. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 683. Decrease Rs. 20. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 3rd June, 1893, Rs. 2,39,48,508. From 1st January, 1892, to 4th June, 1892, Rs. 2,37,67,250. Decrease, Rs. 8,18,742.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 3rd June, were Rs. 4,630. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,883. Decrease Rs. 1,253. Miles open week ended 3rd June, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 3rd June 1893, Rs. 208. Corresponding week last year Rs. 264. Decrease, Rs. 56. Earnings from 1st January 1893, Rs. 1,40,398. From 1st January, 1892 Rs. 1,43,503. Decrease Rs. 3,105.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 3rd June, were Rs. 21,273. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 19,450. Increase Rs. 1,823. Miles open week ended 3rd June 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year 161-2/5. Per mile open week ended 3rd June 1893, Rs. 132. Corresponding week last year Rs. 121. Increase Rs. 11. Earnings from 1st January 1893, to 3rd June 1893, Rs. 5,09,339. From 1st January, 1892, to 4th June, 1892, Rs. 4,77,147. Increase, Rs. 32,192.

IT is always an agreeable and an exhilarating experience to meet again with "A Girl from the Karpathians." This time, however, Miss Menie Murriel Dowie—for the lady prefers, it seems, to retain her maiden style and appellation—appears simply in the character of editor of a volume published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and comprising the lives of some "Women Adventurers," well-known to those who delight to walk in the bye-ways of biography. Hannah Snell, the woman soldier, with two other kindred personages, who have published their memoirs and found their way into Wilson's "Wonderful characters" and like compilations, are her principal heroines ; and with these is a certain Madame Velasquez, who belongs to this present century, since her chief claim to renown rests upon her exploits as "Lieut. Buford," of the Confederate Army. Miss Dowie's share in the publication is chiefly confined to furnishing a perface written in her vigorously picturesque manner and altogether quite characteristic of its writer. Without warranting the veracity of her heroines—and it must be confessed that their alleged autobiographies smack in some cases a little of the methods of De Foe—Miss Dowie indulges in the consolatory reflections that Woman was never really freer than she is in these days.

WHILE lately quarrying for a rock near Brown Bow, Nebraska, the workmen discovered a ledge of limestone on which the print of several gigantic feet was clearly outlined. In shape these marks are of a human foot, though four out of the seven of the prints have six toes, the rest have the regular number, and are the marks of a well-shaped slender foot. Geologists who have visited the spot are completely puzzled by the discovery.

How "The Lost Chord," perhaps the most successful song of modern times, came to be written is related by Mr. Willeby in a touching little story. Only a few months after Sir Arthur Sullivan had accepted the post of Principal of the National Training School for Music, he received a severe blow in the death of his brother, Frederick, whose talents as an actor are well remembered. For nearly three weeks he watched by the sick man's beside night and day. One evening when the end was rapidly approaching, the sufferer had for a time sunk into a peaceful sleep, and as his faithful attendant was sitting as usual by the beside it chanced that he took up some verses of the late Miss Adelaide Procter, with which he had some years previously been much impressed. Now, in the stillness of the night, he read them over again, and almost as he did so he conceived their "musical equivalent." A sheet of music paper was at hand, and he began to write. Slowly the music grew and took shape until, becoming absorbed in it, he determined to finish the song, thinking that even if in the cold light of day it should appear worthless it would at least have helped to pass the weary hours, and so he went on till the last bar was added. Thus was composed a song of which the sale up to now has exceeded a quarter of a million of copies.

BIRMINGHAM has arranged to commence the construction of its Mid-Wales water supply next month, at an estimated cost of £6,000,000. Only last year the London County Council at first showed some kind of opposition to the Birmingham scheme, in view of the possibility that London might want to go to the same source for a new supply. Birmingham, however, was ready and London was not. Birmingham having secured the right to pound the water of the Elan and Claerwen, two of the chief tributaries of the Wye, has raised its water rates by £30,000 a year, and in this way intends to pay the cost of its big scheme.

THE Berlin *Tageblatt* publishes a letter from its East African special correspondent, Herr Eugen Wolff, dated Kampala, Uganda, in which he contradicts all the statements which have appeared about the alleged death of Emin Pacha. Herr Wolff writes : "Selim Bey has just come to me and informs me that he has received a letter from Rehan Aga, commander of the fort on the Albert Nyanza. The chief Masamboni had come to Rehan Aga and told him that there was no news whatever about Emin's murder, and that in all probability he had not been murdered on the Sturi, as was stated, but that he had marched off in the direction of the Congo, probably to Stanley Falls."

A CAREFULLY planned plot to steal the jewellery and watches exhibited in the Swiss section of the Manufacturer's Hall at the World's Fair was frustrated by the Columbian Secret Service men attached to the exhibition. Under the floor occupied by the Swiss exhibitors the thieves had built a platform, and had begun cutting through the boarding, when one of the detectives accidentally made the discovery. Had the robbers succeeded in carrying out their plot, their booty would have been worth a quarter of a million dollars. No arrests have been made.

REAR-ADMIRAL MORIN is regarded as the most capable officer in the Italian Navy. He is likewise the Cassandra of the Chamber. He declares the ships are not numerous enough, and nineteen thousand men is an utterly inadequate naval force. Moreover, the ships stay in port, and risk "grounding upon their beef bones" whilst their crews rust. If the Maddalena forts cannot be finished, better blow them up. These are the evils, and the Admiral points out the remedy. "We must spend more money on the Navy." The Chamber makes no sign. If there is no money, says the Admiral, take some from the army. The bulk of the work would fall on the navy in case of war. The President shakes his head. The army cannot be touched ; rather must its *cadres* be strengthened, if finances permit. The Admiral retorts that the only thing for a commander to do if he were forced into war, in which, under present conditions, victory were impossible, would be to seek refuge in an honourable death. And the Italian taxpayer in the street says : "Militarism first took my hand into its maw, then my arm, and now my whole body."

IT is stated that the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, at present in England, has been unable to get a loan of £2,000,000. The debt of the Province is already £13,000,000.

MISS IDA BELL WELLS, a coloured lady from Tennessee, a journalist, has, according to her own account, suffered many things from the white folk of that State. For asserting her right to travel in a first-class railway car, she was dragged out and left behind at a station, and the Supreme Court refused her redress, while a white mob destroyed her printing office and threatened to shoot her. Miss Wells is now on a visit to England with the object of showing the injustice inflicted upon the coloured population of the States.

UP in the Highlands of Scotland the authority of the minister is almost as supreme as that of the parish priest in Connaught. It is in danger, however, of receiving a damaging blow, for an Aberdeenshire carpenter has just commenced an action for £100 damages against a Free Church minister. The carpenter went to hear the minister preach a special sermon to ploughmen, and to his surprise he heard them warned against going into his shop, because "it was a den of idle, lazy drunkards, and everyone should beware and not go in and not visit it," and also because pursuer "was a worthless, drunken fellow, and not a person to be employed." Damages for slander in a Highland minister's sermon will be a shock to "the Highland host."

THERE is about to be issued from the War Office a book descriptive of the army system and its antecedent history. This "Army Book for the British Empire" will supply an undoubted want. Hitherto a would-be student of our army system had to wade through Committee reports and blue-books, and even then be hopelessly confused in trying to discriminate between the existing and the obsolete. In this respect the officers of the army have been little or no better off than the general public. The duty of editing the book has been entrusted to Lieutenant-General W. H. Goodenough, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Dalton, who will be assisted by various officers, many of high standing and known repute, and all eminently capable, from personal knowledge, of doing justice to the special subjects with which they deal. The book will be in four parts, dealing with the army system, the components of the army, the army in India and the Colonies, and the army in war. It will be illustrated with portraits and maps.

LIVERPOOL is now discussing a daring project for the construction of a high level bridge across the Mersey, at a cost of a million and three-quarters. The river is about three thousand and five hundred feet wide, and it is proposed to cross it at a height of one hundred and fifty feet above spring tides. The projectors reckon that the bridge would practically monopolise and virtually double the cross-river traffic, and that accordingly it would pay ten per cent. I should think Liverpool will require much persuading before she ventures nearly two millions on a bridge with hydraulic lifts.

A SOFIA correspondent, writing on the 18th, says :—The day before yesterday as the Orient Express from Constantinople was passing near kilometre one hundred and twenty on the line between Ichtiman and Sofia, one of the employes of the dining car, a Frenchman, who was leaning out of a window, was struck by a bullet, which inflicted a slight wound on the right shoulder. There is a difference of evidence as to whether one or two shots were fired, but where they came from is still a mystery. As soon as the incident was known steps were at once taken by the village and other authorities all along the line to search the hills for possible brigands, but no result was obtained. The matter, however, continues to occupy the attention of the authorities, although the impression is that there is nothing serious in the incident. It is surmised from the position of the man at the moment he was struck and the character of the wound that it was caused by a revolver shot fired from one of the other carriages of the train by some passenger wishing to create a sensation. If so, such conduct cannot be sufficiently reprobated, for it will force the Bulgarian authorities to be doubly exacting at their frontiers towards ordinary passengers, who at present have nothing to complain of.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A CURIOUS charge of swindling came on yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. Cooper, and surrendered Pandit Shunkernath Vishrumbernath, against whom a warrant had been granted by his Worship on a charge of cheating Haribux Ramnath in respect of Rs. 10,000 in currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The application for a warrant was made to Mr. Cooper in chambers on the 26th of April last, and a search was made for the accused in Bombay, Poona, and Cawnpore, but as he could not be found at these places, Superintendent Grenan appeared before the Magistrate and applied that a proclamation be issued calling upon the "Pandit" to appear before the Court in thirty days. In support of his application Mr. Grenan stated to the Magistrate, that the accused was concealing himself in order to evade the service of the warrant, and he was believed to have absconded to his native country. Mr. Grenan said it was necessary to issue a proclamation, under section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon the accused to surrender within a specified time. The Magistrate, accordingly issued the proclamation, in obedience to which the accused surrendered himself to the court, yesterday.

The singular circumstances under which the complainant is alleged to have been cheated are as follows :—The complainant was a servant in the employ of a Marwaree merchant, Gooramokai, and received a salary of Rs. 10 per month. He lived in one of the rooms of a chawl, at Khara Kuva, and there he formed a friendship with Shiv Narayan, a Hindu, who also lived in the same chawl, but in another room. One day about five months ago Shiv Narayan told the complainant, that on the sea-shore a certain kind of gambling called, "Horse-sport" was being carried on a grand scale, and he had a good chance to make a fortune in gambling asking him to try his luck, but the complainant distinctly refused to do so and the matter dropped there. A few days afterwards, Shiv Narayan again saw Haribux, and told him that there was a Pundit in Bombay who was "making one note into two" by some mysterious process. Shiv Naryan told Haribux that if he wanted to enrich himself he should accompany him to the Pundit's place with a few notes. The complainant, at first, received the statement with scepticism and declined to see the Pundit. A few days afterwards Shiv Narayan told Haribux "It is no good living in such a miserable state when you can be rich without any difficulty. Take a few notes with you, accompany me to the great Pundit's house, and you will easily set yourself free from drudgery for all your life." This did not produce the desired effect upon the complainant, when Shiv Narayan proposed to Haribux to accompany him to the Pundit's house without taking any money to see the miracle by which the learned Pundit doubled the notes. In order to gratify his curiosity the complainant went to the Pundit's house in company with Shiv Narayan, who took a note of Rs. 10 with him. Haribux was introduced to the Pundit, who received him very courteously and made him sit down. The complainant, in his deposition taken by the Magistrate, before the issue of the warrant, said that he was greatly struck by the appearance of the Pundit's *divankhana*, which contained rich cushions and pillows. The ten rupee-note was handed over to the Pundit by Shiv Narayan. The Pundit then said "We ought to consider ourselves as children of one mother. You should not breathe to anybody that I print duplicate notes. If you will not observe strict secrecy, I am lost." The Pundit then ordered all the doors and shutters of the windows to be closed. First of all he produced two glasses. He then took a piece of paper of the size of the note and covered it over the ten-rupee note. He then applied some chemical to the paper and when it dried up, he placed the note and the paper in a glass, which was handed over to Shiv Narayan with instruction to expose it for a few moments to the heat of the sun. After five minutes, Pandit took out the note and the paper, which had become quite red. The paper was then put in a plate and it was held near the fire. The paper then became red and the impressions and every particular of the note appeared clearly on it. The Pandit then took out the paper, which he said had been converted into a ten-rupee note, and asked Shiv Narayan to cash it. When Shiv Narayan returned he said that he cashed the note and got silver change from a shopkeeper at the bazar. The Pundit had, before giving the note to Shiv Narayen, made a hole in it and when the complainant asked him the cause of his doing so, he replied that all the new notes which came from "Bilayat" (England) bore such holes. Being satisfied with the Pundit's power to print a duplicate note in less than half-an-hour, the complainant went home to his house. On the 20th of April last he was entrusted by his master with Rs. 10,000 to pay to his customers. When the complainant was going to pay the money according to his master's instructions, he met Shiv Narayan, who asked him to go to the Pundit's house with his master's money, but the complainant refused to do so ; but after much persuasion on the part of Shiv Narayan he yielded and started to go to the Pundit's house, but they met the Pundit on the road at the corner of Gaiwadi, Kalbadevie Road. The Pundit asked them to go to his place, stating that he would immediately follow after attending to some business. They went to his house and the Pundit arrived in about half-an-hour. There were two other men seated at the Pundit's house and the Pundit first entered into some conversation with them. He then asked the complainant and Shiv Narayan to go and sit downstairs in a room, while he held some private interview with the other two visitors. The Pundit then left the house, stating that he would return in fifteen minutes, but as he did not return in the specified time, the complainant lost his patience as it was getting late and was running the risk of his master's customers refusing to receive the money at a late hour, and so he and Shiv Narayen left the Pundit's house, but when they reached Ramcharanji's temple they met the Pundit, who took them back to his house. The Pundit then went through the same mysterious process by which he had converted a piece of paper into a currency note on the other occasion ; but this time as the colour of the paper did not become red the complainant got impatient and asked the reason of it. The Pundit then applied some chemical to the paper, which instead of becoming red, assumed a dark colour. The Pundit then put the bundle of notes in his pocket and went into another room and brought a *sigri*. He then put a roll of paper on a plate and put it on the fire. The papers became black, and the Pundit shouted out that matters had gone wrong on account of some mistake and the notes had burnt in fire. Shiv Narayan then said to the Pundit. "Do not be treacherous to Haribux ; return him his notes ; which you have concealed." The Pundit replied that he would manufacture new notes of Rs. 2,000 each that night and give them to the complainant the following morning. The complainant sent his friend to communicate the matter to his masters at his shop. In a short time the police arrived, but only to find that the Pundit and his confederates had cleared away. The statement made by the complainant before the police was different from that he made before his Worship.

Mr. Davur, in applying to his Worship to release the accused on bail, said that his client was a respectable man.

Five years ago Mr. Davur prosecuted the Pundit for cheating Mr. Anderson, late proprietor of the *Advocate of India* in respect of Rs. 7,000, but his Worship acquitted the Pundit. Since then there had been no complaint against the accused. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail himself in Rs. 5,000 and a surety for the same amount.

Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, who appeared for the complainant, asked his Worship to take up the case to-morrow, but Mr. Davur applied for a postponement of the case remarking that he had to take the certified copy of the interesting romance related by the complainant to the Court. Mr. Davur observed that the matter was a trumpery one and he would be able to show at the hearing of the case that the trumped up charge could not be sustained even for a moment. The Magistrate adjourned the case until Monday next.

WE hear that very extensive stamp frauds and defalcations have been discovered in the Satara Huzur Treasury. The bulk of the stamps removed appear to be postal ones—such stamps, cards, and envelopes are easily disposed of in the bazaars without leaving any means of tracing them. The Senior Stamp karkun is under suspension and trial.

THE disaster at Vaerdalen excites much concern throughout the country. Vaerdalen itself is a straggling country town with about six thousand inhabitants, and is an agricultural centre. A landslip occurred in the outskirts of the town, where there are a number of houses occupied by peasants, each farming his own land. The subsidence was so sudden and severe that between thirty and forty of these farm-houses fell instantaneously in ruins, leaving scarcely a wall standing. Twenty-two of the demolished houses were of considerable size, and many people were asleep in them when the catastrophe happened. The number of victims is estimated at close upon one hundred. The loss of property is very great. The most fruitful part of the Vaerdalen Valley lies under a mass of mud and slime. A staff of doctors and workmen have been sent to Vaerdalen. It is feared that further landslips will occur.

TEA AND EXCHANGE.

PROFIT AND DEPRECIATION.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Hon. P. Playfair to the Indian Currency Association :—I offer you a copy of a calculation we have made showing the profits earned by the Joint Stock Tea Companies of Calcutta during the past and previous years.

It seems that on a capital of Rs. 2,58,61,033 a profit of Rs. 26,42,031 has been made on Revenue Account or 10-1/5 per cent. Of this surplus 6¼ per cent. appears to have been distributed to shareholders.

At first sight this appears to be an excellent return to investors until the question of depreciation by Exchange is considered. As investors in tea are almost exclusively British, who have either brought out capital, or hope to return to England with their capital, any variation in the sterling value of these investments must be of importance.

Between 1st January 1891 and 1st January 1893 Exchange fell 20 per cent. (from 1s.6-13-32d. to 1s.2-23-32d. Bank Bills on demand), which means Rs. 51,72,106 of the above capital, while the profits of these two years amount only to Rs. 38,94,636, leaving a difference of Rs. 12,77,570, say 5 per cent., which, if it cannot at once be described as loss, does not, at all events, warrant the distribution of dividends.

But for very handsome profits made on Duars Gardens this depreciation would have been intensified. And here we descry the undue (temporary) advantage that new comers may have over older producers £ 10,000 spent in the Duars having produced a garden four times greater than that formerly obtainable for the same money invested in Assam. The ultimate result to the country cannot produce good if it kills out the old settlers.

It may interest you to review the results of each district which are as follows :—

Assam—Depreciation at 20 per cent., Rs. 17,45,585, profits 1891-92, Rs. 10,08,488, Dr. Rs. 7,67,097.

Cachar and Sylhet—Depreciation at 20 per cent, Rs. 13,46,974, profits 1891-92, Rs. 10,04,975 Dr. Rs. 3,41,999

Darjiling—Depreciation at 20 per cent., Rs. 16,97,246, profits 1891-92, Rs. 8,08,846 ; Dr. Rs. 7,98,400.

Duars—Depreciation at 20 per cent., Rs. 4,72,400, profits 1891-92, Rs. 10,72,327, Cr. Rs. 5,99,927.

Total—Depreciation at 20 per cent., Rs. 58,72,206, profits 1891-92, Rs. 38,94,636, Dr. Rs. 12,77,570.

Am I right in drawing the conclusion from these figures that Mr. Belland and the other Darjiling Planters with him were deceived in the notion that low Exchange was a benefit to capitalists having investments in tea ?

The average value per lb of tea you will observe was Rs. 2 higher than that of the privious year. But I find that the value of tea across in London between the months of August and January was 2d. per lb. above the quotation of the previous year, which seems to go far to account for the better profits. Ocean Freights, too, were abnormally low, as you know.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE annual administration report on Indian railways was issued as our telegrams announced on Monday. The chief points are as follows :—489½ miles of new line were opened during the year ending March 31st, as against 677½ in 1891. Of these 210½ were of the standard-gauge. The total length of all open lines in India is now 18,042 miles. The total sanctioned mileage is 20,395. The gross earnings were just under 23 crores and 23 lakhs, or a decrease of 81 lakhs compared with the previous year, though 4,600,000 more passengers were carried, and 43,000 more passenger miles run. There was a decrease of 93 lakhs in the coaching earnings, excluding the traffic of special gauge lines. The total quantity of general merch

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette :"—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th. 10 feet 11 inches against 10 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced and preparations for kharif crops are progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 4 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvest over. Kharif cultivation operations have commenced. Cotton crop thriving. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. Sowing has commenced in some places. Cattle in good condition. River low. Water wanted in many places.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowing in two talukas.

Thar and Pharkar.—Kharif sowings completed. More water required. Fodder ample. Cattle in good condition.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 10th June 1893.)—Lands are being prepared for early kharif crop. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 58 cents in Godhra, minimum 15 cents in Jhalod. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 10th June 1893.)—No rain during the week ; rainfall at Kaira after 10th and till 13th 22 cents. Manuring of lands is progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 2 inches 72 cents in Broach, minimum 3 cents in Jambusar. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in some villages of the Vagra Taluka.

Surat.—Slight rain, at Bardoli 3, at Bulsar 8, at Pardi 60, and at Mandvi 4 cents. Preparations of lands in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 1 inch 9 cents, average in the district 4 inches 1 cent. Preparations for the season completed. Sowing of kharif commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the District, at Nasik 1·14 inches and in other talukas, maximum in Yeola 3·56 inches and minimum in Malegaon 91 cents. Sowing of cotton in progress in Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas, of udid and mug in the Chandor taluka, and of rice and nagli in the Kalwan taluka. Lands are being prepared for cropping in the other talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 7th and 9th, heavy on 10th, total of week 3·66 inches, total to date 10·13, being 2·05 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 7th, 1° cool on 8th and 11th, 9° warm on the 9th, 2° cool on 10th and 12th, and 3° cool on 13th. Vapour in air normal except on 9th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from north north-east on 7th, from north-east on 8th and 11th, from north on 9th and 10th, and from south-east and strong on 12th and 13th. Lightning on 7th and 12th ; thunder and lightning on 8th and 9th thunderstorm on 10th and 11th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 1 inch 54 cents ; rain in all talukas, maximum at Kalyan 2 inches 34 cents, minimum at Dahanu 23 cents. Sowing of rice commenced in Umbergaon, Shahapur, Mokhada, Murbad, and Kalyan talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain everywhere, maximum 3 inches 50 cents at Alibag, minimum 62 cents at Mangaon. Sowing in progress. Lands are being prepared for transplantation in two talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 5 inches 5 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 93 cents at Guhagar Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week, average of the district 2 inches, maximum 3 inches and 73 cents at Mulsi, and minimum 45 cents at Indapur. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in Mawal and Haveli talukas. Fodder supply aud agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in all talukas, maximum 4 inches 53 cents at Kopargaon, minimum 4 cents at Nevasa. Sowing of hurhur, udid and cotton has commenced in 7 talukas. Preparations of lands for kharif crops continue in parts. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Nagar and dearer in Shrigonda, Karjat, Nevasa, and Rahuri talukas. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—For week ending 10th June 1893).—Rain for week, Sholapur 2·42, Barsi 3·51, Madha 5·63, Karmala 1·77, Pandharpur 2·14, Sangola 1·71 and Malsiras 95 inches. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha and Sangola talukas.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Chalisgaon 1 inch 6 cents, in other talukas maximum 3 inches 26 cents at Javli, minimum 34 cents at Karad. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Rijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Badami 3 inches 35 cents, at Bagalkot 2·32, at Bagevadi 2·66, at Muddebihal 2·15, at Indi 1·98, at Hungund 1·9, and at Bijapur 32 inches. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 65 cents, total 11 inches 24 cents. Good rain throughout the district; varying from 97 cents to 3 inches 83 cents. Sowing operations continue.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 7 inches 5 cents in Hangal to 1 inch 15 cents in Mugud. Sowing of rice is in progress. Lands are being prepared for sowing other crops. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 29 cents at Mundgod, minimum 30 cents at Honavar. Young seedlings are thriving. Sowing continues above ghats. Garden sugarcane is thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 12 cents. Lands are being prepared for the monsoon.

Waddwan.—Rain in eastern district and in Chotila ; at Wadhwan Civil Station 13 cents. Weather cloudy and stormy. Drinking water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during the week 1 inch 31 cents : total 2 inches 64 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Lands are being prepared for monsoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPT. G. A. GOTT has been allowed to return to duty.

CAPT. J. R. SANDWITH, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave.

SURGEON-LIEUT., COL. C. W. MACRURY, Indian Medical Service, is promoted to Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col.

LIEUTENANT F. A. TIGHE, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, has been posted to the Ferozepore Arsenal, until further orders.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. W. SHAW, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been re-appointed as officiating medical officer of the 1st Central India Horse, vice Surgeon-Major C. G. Lowdell, whose services have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

CAPTAIN H. MELVILL, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Poona, has arrived at the Presidency and taken over the duties of the Presidency Paymaster from Captain H. M. Prior, who proceeds to-morrow (Saturday) on furlough to England.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN S. M. SMITH, Karachi Station Veterinary Hospital, having been nominated by the Viceroy for the charge of the Saharanpore Remount Depot, during the absence of Veterinary-Lieutenant W. R. Walker, who has been granted six months' sick furlough to England, has proceeded to Saharanpore, for duty there.

SEVERAL of the City companies are said to be involved either as shareholders or depositors in the stoppage of the Australian banks. One of the minor companies has on deposit in one of the banks no less a sum than £4,000.

SOME account of the working of the Labour Bureau in St. Pancras has been given in a report to the Vestry Clerk by Mr. Salter, the Superintendent. There are four district offices and one central office in the Parish. For some time the Superintendent despaired of gaining the sympathy and assistance of employers, but now many employers look upon the Bureau as a useful help in obtaining employes. In the first instance, Mr. Salter says, the bulk of applications came from labourers of the most unskilled class, but now there are applications from all classes of people out of employment—skilled carpenters and cabinet makers, bakers and confectioners, cooks, bookbinders, brass workers, electric workers, French polishers, experienced clerks, shop assistants, waiters, dressmakers, coach-builders, even hairdressers and bootmakers, and a fair proportion of factory girls. There is great difficulty in obtaining domestic servants in spite of advertisements, the great objection of the girls being to "sleep in."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

N. W. P. RAPE AND LINSEED CROP.

THE following is the final forecast in the N.-W. P. and Oudh :—

Season.—The season has not been so favorable to oilseeds as to wheat, and the continuance of cold and damp weather with unseasonable falls of rain while the plants were in flower has reduced the out-turn.

Area.—The area returns received from the Patwaris this year give the total area under pure linseed at 4,80,562 acres and under pure rapeseed at 1,25,694 acres. The area under rapeseed is within a few thousand acres of the area reported in the past year, but the area under linseed shows a decrease of 1,41,395 acres. This decrease has been ascribed to the early cessation of the autumn rains whicH interfered with the preparation for linseed of the rice lands in which linseed is commonly grown, especially in the eastern districts, as a second crop.

The above figures however refer to the area on which linseed and rapeseed are sown by themselves. But as observed in former years' forecasts both are sown very largely either as a border crop or in lines or broadcast in the fields of wheat, barley and gram. According to the formulæ adopted in past years the estimates of the out-turn of linseed and rapeseed sown with other crops compare as follows with the figures for the last three years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Linseed with gram	18,25,000	16,31,200	17,73,634	18,61,892
Linseed with other crops	21,10,000	23,03,700	22,70,785	21,47,023
Rapeseed with wheat, barley, &c.	84,40,000	92,14,800	90,83,140	85,88,084

Condition.—The germination of both linseed and rapeseed was reported in the beginning to be fair, but the expectations then formed of a good crop were to some extent disappointed by frost and wet weather in January and February.

The following figures compare the condition of the two crops in 1892-93 with their condition in previous years.

CONDITION IN PARTS OF 100, 100 DENOTING A FULL AVERAGE.

Division.	Linseed.			Rapeseed.		
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Meerut ..	75	65	50	75	60	50
Rohilkhand ..	75	69	70	66	65	58
Agra ...	75	74	50	84	65	40
Allahabad ...	66	72	75	66	63	67
Benares ...	66	78	50	75	65	50
Gorakhpur ..	58	65	50	58	63	58
Lucknow ...	84	66	42	75	75	50
Fyzabad ...	58	65	53	58	65	50

Out-turn.—If the standards of full out-turn adopted in previous years, reduced so as to correspond with the condition of the two crops as noted in the preceding para, be applied to the area given in para. 1 the total estimated outturn of the crop of linseed and rapeseed compares as follows with past years' estimates :—

Year.	Linseed pure. Tons.	Linseed mixed. Tons.	Rapeseed pure. Tons.	Rapeseed mixed. Tons.
1889-90	1,19,000	80,000	32,000	3,20,000
1890-91	1,10 000	79,000	28,100	2,95,000
1891-92	1,09,700	97,300	31,900	3,10,300
1892-93	74,800	94,400	26,600	3,67,000

Prospects.—Judging from the prices furnished from the ten principal marts of the Province the average price of linseed in the Province is this year about 8 annas and the average price of rapeseed about 6 annas a maund higher than in the past year ; while at the ports the prices of linseed are about 6 annas a maund higher and of rapeseed only 2 annas 6 pies a maund higher in Calcutta and 6 annas 4 pies a maund higher in Bombay. Still the prices at the ports are not yet sufficiently low to make the export of oilseeds profitable.

Trade.—The total export of linseed by rail during the 9 months April to December amounted to 98,299 tons which is within a few thousand tons of the quantity exported during the corresponding period in the preceding year. But the export of rapeseed during the 9 months ending December 1892 amounted to over 3 times the quantity exported during the corresponding period of 1891 and was about 88 per cent. in excess of the average quantity exported during the same period in the past 7 years.

N.-W.P. WHEAT CROP.

The following is the final forecast in the N.-W. P. and Oudh :—The information regarding the condition of the wheat crop made use of in this forecast is obtained from bulletins received from Zamindars in all parts of the Provinces, while the returns of areas are furnished by the Patwaris.

Character of the Season.—The monsoon rains of 1892 were light up to the end of July ; and heavy and continuous during August and the beginning of September. The rain stopped early and in October scarcely any fell. The weather in the remainder of October was on the whole favorable for the preparation of the ground for winter crops. The wheat germinated well, and general rain-fall in the end of December and beginning of January greatly benefited the crop. The continuance of unsettled weather during the cold season raised some apprehension of damage from rust, but there has fortunately been no serious injury from this cause. Hail-storms were frequent, and occasionally caused considerable damage.

Area.—The shrinkage in the area under pure wheat, which has been observed in recent years, notwithstanding the encouragement afforded to this crop by the export trade, still continues. In 1891-92, the area under wheat was less than the average wheat-area since 1885-86, by over 2,00,000 acres ; and it was believed that the reduction of the area was unlikely, and that the returns of the late harvest would show an increase. This belief was in accordance with the estimates of the reporting Zamindars, who in their first bulletins put the area under wheat as 5 per cent. in excess of last year's area. The final returns received from the Patwaris however show that they were mistaken and disclose a greater or less decrease in all districts east of Moradabad and Etah. The decrease is generally ascribed to the early cessation of the rains in September, owing to which cultivators who had been prevented by the extremely heavy rains from ploughing their land in August, could not finish their fields before some of them had the vigilance of the moisture, and had become cloddy and difficult to prepare for wheat. In the Western Districts from Saharanpur to Jhansi the wheat area of this year shows a considerable rise not only on the last year's area but also over the normal area of the past 7 years. This increase is believed to be due partly to the demand for the wheat of this tract in Europe, and the resulting high price, and partly to the great facilities enjoyed by this part of the Provinces for irrigation from canal. In the Provinces, as a whole, if 100 be taken to represent the normal area, the present year's area stands at 94·7.

Condition.—The germination of the seed was very fair and the plants started with a vigorous growth. The rain in January and February greatly benefited the crop, especially on unirrigated land and the clouds not continuing long after these falls no appreciable damage was done by rust. Hail in February and again in March did considerable damage in many villages of Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Agra, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur. Some damage is also reported from high winds, but on the whole the average condition of the entire crop gathered this year is better than it has been for many years. Taking 100 to denote the average full condition the condition of the present year compares as follows with the condition of the previous 4 years.

DIVISION	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Meerut	69	58	83	70	84
Agra	75	73	75	75	84
Rohilkhand	70	58	80	68	84
Allahabad	58	75	70	72	84
Benares	68	58	65	75	84
Gorakhpur	58	84	50	75	75
Lucknow	66	53	58	65	84
Fyzabad	58	63	58	66	75

Out-turn.—The out-turn is estimated by calculation from certain standards fixed as representing the probable average out-turn of a full crop in irrigated and unirrigated land, respectively in different parts of the Provinces. The standards are modified in accordance with the conditions of the crop as reported by the Zamindars. On this method of calculation the out-turn of the present year's crop stands at 18,44,480 tons, and notwithstanding the smaller area sown with wheat this year, exceeds the out-turn of last year by 2,65,320 tons. This estimate assumes an average yield all over the Province of 890 lbs. per acre, which is considerably above the average yield taken in former forecasts, and slightly exceeds the highest out-turn assumed in any previous year. The accounts of the condition of the grain are, however, unusually good, and I do not think that the present estimate errs on the side of excess.

Prospects.—The total out-turn of the present wheat crop has been estimated at 16·84 per cent. more than the out-turn of last year, and 6·83 per cent. more than the average out-turn during the past 8 years. The barley crop has been reported to be about the average and somewhat better than last year. Gram and arhar are reported to have suffered to some extent from frost and damp east winds at the time of their flowering, but the out-turn is believed to have been fairly good. With a large surplus of wheat and good crop of other grains an unusually brisk export trade might be expected ; but the latest reports from the chief exporting centres give no indications of such activity in the trade as has characterised the last two years, and prices in this country still remain at a level that leaves but a small prospect of profit to exporters. There has indeed been a slight fall in the price of wheat in this country since last year. The returns from 11 out of 12 of the principal wheat districts in the Provinces as shown in the following table are from 2 pies to 3½ annas per maund lower than last year. The average prices of barley, gram and arhar are on the whole much the same as in the preceding year.

There is little change in the rates of freights or of exchange as compared with last year. At Calcutta freights are the same as before ; at Bombay they have risen slightly, the rate of exchange has dropped by a fraction of an anna. When allowance is made for variations in freights and exchange it appears that the fall in price in England requires a fall of five annas per maund as compared with last year's price in this country to place exporters in a position of the same advantage as they occupied then. The actual fall in prices at the ports is, as shown in the following table, about three annas per maund. The calculation must be taken as approximate only : If strictly correct they would establish the possibility of a profitable export trade from the principal wheat exporting centres at present prices ; and they may be taken as shewing that the margin of profit to exporters is at present small. The maintenance of high prices in this country may be partly attributed to the abnormal character of the present season, leading the farmers to keep their stores in reserve ; and it has also to be remembered that the season is a late one, and that the new grain cannot come into the market so early as in previous years.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of an advance of prices in England. On the 1st of May the Mark Lane Express summed up the situation as "dead against a material price advance" owing to the large quantities already imported and on passage, chiefly from California, Australia and the River Plate.

Export.—The total export of wheat during the nine months April to December, 1892, amounted to 2,74,761 tons. As compared with the export during the corresponding nine months of the previous year, there has been a decrease of 41,750 tons, but the export during 1891, was unusually high on account of short crops in most of the countries of Europe. When comparison is made with the average quantity exported during the same period in the 11 years 1881 to 1891, the exports from April to December 1892 show an increase of 58 per cent.

Year.	Export during the 9 months April to December. Tons
1881	1,75,737
1882	1,38,631
1883	2,97,468
1884	1,14,018
1885	2,73,750
1886	2,14,098
1887	1,16,783
1888	1,34,193
1889	93,083
1890	42,266
1891	3,16,511
Average	1,74,230
1892	2,74,761

VERY CHINESE.

THE following is from the *North China Daily News* :—An amusing incident is told regarding the Manchurian Railway. When the railway engineers wished to fix upon a place called Manpien or Lanpien, a mile outside of the city of Moukden, as the junction for the Kirin and Newchwang Railway, the Tartar General Yu-lu got a number of geomancers, horologists, and the similar wiseacres to see whether this choice would affect *fungshui* of Moukden. As these individuals wanted to give his Excellency his money's worth, any rate, they declared that "the *vertebra* of the Dragon which encircles the holy city of Moukden would be broken by driving the long iron nails of the railway sleepers into them," so Yu-lu vetoed the decision of the engineers, who accordingly reported it to H. E. Li Hung-chang. As Kinchow, Moukden, and Newchwang resemble the three angles of a right-angled triangle, with Moukden as the apex and Kinchow and Newchwang the base of the triangle, Yu-lu tried to get over the difficulty that had been raised by his veto by ordering that the line should be laid straight across to Newchwang, which certainly had shortness of distance to recommend it ; but the engineers objected to it on two grounds : namely, that the country between Kinchow and Newchwang was a low marshy tract of land liable to floods during the wet seasons ; and, secondly, that the country being sparsely settled scarcely any traffic would be got. The engineers therefore preferred to make a longer line by joining Kinchow to Moukden and from that city run branch lines southward to Newchwang and northeastwards to Kirin : the length of the line to be more than compensated for by making it pass through thickly-settled and rich towns on the route, and on comparatively level but high ground. Upon the report of the engineers reaching the Viceroy Li, he wrote at once to the superstitious Tartar General telling him that "his anxiety for the fungshui of the ancestral home of the ruling dynasty was exceedingly commendable, but it was his (the Viceroy's) candid opinion that the fungshui of Moukden would be bettered by the junction rather than otherwise ; still if his colleague (Yu-lu) was determined to veto the engineers' decision, he was sorry, but he would be obliged to memorialise the Throne about the matter and that in the meantime he had ordered the work to be stopped on the line, pending his Majesty's decision." Alarmed at this sudden turn of affairs, Yu-lu wrote and urged that the works should go on, but that the engineers should go over the ground again and he would "think about it." A place about a few hundred yards distant from the objectionable Manpien was then chosen and the geomancers, apparently acting on the hint not to make any more objections, having declared that the Dragon's pulse would not be injured in the newly chosen spot, Yu-lu wrote to the Viceroy Li that he was satisfied with the new choice and that he trusted no report to the Throne would be made of the delay that had been caused. Such are some of the troubles of railway surveying in China.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND FRAUD.

KARIMBAKSH *alias* Williams *alias* Robinson, who committed frauds on three of our local Banks by means of forged cheques, was brought up before the Sessions Court at Karachi on Monday, the 5th instant. As in the Police Court, so here also, the accused without the least ado admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. It would be as well here to recapitulate all the facts that have come to light relating to this man's misdeeds. For the last two years, it seems, he defrauded the Multan Club to the tune of Rs. 7,000, and had during all this period defied the vigilance of the Multan police. In April last, he bethought himself of easing the Karachi Banks of some of their superfluous silver.

He accordingly came here and presented in person at the offices of the Agra Bank, the Punjab Banking Company and William Watson and Co. cheques upon the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank of Rawalpindi, purporting to be signed by Major Thurburn. Each cheque was accompanied with a letter over the forged signature of the Major asking payment to be made to the bearer. He received the money and immediately started off to the Punjab and deposited the money in a Bank at Simla. Thence he came down to Sukkur with the object of starting business with his illgotten gains. From Sukkur he sent to the Agra Bank here a genuine cheque of Rs. 50 on the Bank at Simla. Now, the forged cheques which he had personally presented at the Banks here having been sent to the C. and L. M. Bank at Rawalpindi, were dishonored. When, therefore, the genuine cheque was received, Mr. Cheetham, Manager of the Agra Bank, identified the handwriting with that on the forged cheques. The police, who had already been communicated with, were informed of this fact, and Mr. Rook, Town Inspector, suggested a very clever device to entrap the offender. A registered letter was addressed to "G. Williams and Co., General Merchants, Sukkur,"—this being the man's present assumed name and designation. A Head Constable was at the same time despatched to Sukkur, accompanied by a clerk of the Agra Bank. With the assistance of the City Inspector at Sukkur the daring offender was secured as soon as he received the letter. The prisoner has admitted that the money he desposited in the Bank at Simla was received from the Karachi Banks. So it is probable that these Banks will be reimbursed as the Simla Bank had at the time been written to by the City Magistrate to stop payments on behalf of the prisoner. It is believed the prisoner will soon be sent to Multan to answer charges of theft and forgery committed there.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE Empress of Austria, it is stated, not only smokes from fifty to sixty Turkish cigarettes a day, but during the course of the evening also smokes several "terribly strong cigars." This acts as a sedative on her Majesty's nervous temperament, and has become almost indispensable to her, and in spite of what doctors may say to the contrary, we are assured that the habit has not impaired the "pearly whiteness of the smoker's lovely teeth." The Empress's affection for her ladies-in-waiting depends, we learn, very much on their skill in horsemanship. To those who rode well, she was exceptionally kind and indulgent, but had no sympathy whatever with those who were not perfect horsewomen.

ADVICE has been freely offered to the Superintendent of the St. Pancras Labour Bureau. He, however, seems to have borne in mind the fable of the old man and the ass. He writes in his report :—"Trades Unionists think that the Labour Bureau should be used as a means of enforcing trades union wages and hours of labour, whilst free labour advocates take a somewhat opposite view, and suggest that the Labour Bureau should seek to benefit especially those who have not the advantage of protection from trades unions. Philanthropists, especially religious people, would be inclined to use the Bureau mainly as a means of developing the moral and religious wellbeing of the people. These of course are all objects good in themselves, but my view of the practical value of the work we have in hand is that the Labour Bureau should be conducted simply as an ordinary official operation, affording a ready means of communication between employers and employes, and that it should not touch those other questions."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON EVOLUTION AND ETHICS.

THE second of the Romanes Lectures was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on May 18, by Professor Huxley, his subject being "Evolution and Ethics." There was a very large attendance. The lecturer commenced by using the analogy of the growth of the bean in the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" to illustrate Nature's process of going forth and, as it were, returning to the starting point. From very low forms up to the highest—in the animal no less than in the vegetable kingdom—the process of life presented the same appearance of cyclical evolution. They had but to cast their eyes over the world, and cyclical change presented itself on all sides. It met them in the water that flowed to the sea and returned to the springs ; in the heavenly bodies that waxed and waned, went and returned to their places ; in the inexorable sequence of the ages of man's life ; in the successive rise, apogee, and fall of dynasties and of states, which was the most prominent topic of civil history. The more they learnt of the nature of things the more evident it was that what was called rest was only unperceived activity ; that seeming peace was silent but strenuous battle. Natural knowledge tended more and more to the conclusion that "all the choir of heaven and furniture of the earth" were the transitory forms of parcels of cosmic substance, wending along the road of evolution from nebulous potentiality, through endless growths of sun and planet and satellite ; through all varieties of matter ; through infinite diversities of life and thought ; possibly through modes of being of which they neither had a conception nor were competent to form any, back to the undefinable latency from which they arose. Thus the most obvious attribute of the cosmos was its impermanence. But there was another aspect of the cosmic process. When the cosmopolitic energy worked through sentient beings there arose, among its other manifestations, that which they called pain or suffering. That hateful product of evolution increased in quantity and in intensity with advancing grades of animal organisation until it attained its highest level in man, the member of an organised polity. Theories of the universe in which the conception of evolution played a leading part were extant at least six centuries before our era. Certain knowledge of them in the fifth century reached them from localities as distant as the valley of the Ganges and the Asiatic coasts of the Ægean. Two thousand five hundred years ago the value of civilisation was apparent—then, as now, it was obvious that only in the garden of an orderly polity could the finest fruits humanity was capable of bearing be produced. But it had also become evident that the blessings of culture were not unmixed, for even purely intellectual progress brought about its revenges. Moral problems, settled in a rough and ready way by rude men absorbed in action, demanded renewed attention, and showed themselves to be still unread riddles when men had time to think. Cultured reflection gathered those opinions of which it approved into ethical systems, in which the reasoning was rarely much more than a decent pretext for the adoption of foregone conclusions. One of the oldest and most important elements in such systems was the conception of justice, the idea of which underwent a gradual sublimation from punishment and award according to acts to punishment and award according to deserts, or, in other words, according to motive. Righteousness—that is, action from right motive—not only became synonymous with justice, but the positive constituent of innocence and the very heart of goodness. When the ancient sage who had attained to that conception of goodness looked human life in the face, he found it as hard as they did to bring the course of evolution into harmony with even the elementary requirements of the ethical ideal of the just and the good, and thus brought before the tribunal of ethics the cosmos might well stand condemned. In the great Semitic trial of the issue, Job took refuge in silence and submission ; the Indian and the Greek, less wise perhaps, attempted to reconcile the irreconcileable, and pleaded for the defendant. Having described at some length the ethical systems of the Indians and the Greeks, Professor Huxley said he found it difficult to discover any very great difference between Apatheia and Nirvana, except that Stoical speculation agreed with pre-Buddhistic philosophy, rather than with the teachings of Gautama, in so far as it postulated a permanent substance equivalent to "Brahma" and "Atman," and that, in Stoical practice, the adoption of the life of the mendicant cynic was held to be more a counsel of perfection than an indispensable condition of the higher life. Thus the extremes touched. Greek thought and Indian thought diverged widely, developed very different physical and moral conditions, and finally converged to practically the same end. Modern thought was making a fresh start from the base whence Indian and Greek philosophy set out ; and, the human mind being very much what it was six-and-twenty centuries ago, there was no ground for wonder if it presented indications of a tendency to move along the old lines to the same results. They were more than sufficiently familiar with modern pessimism, at least as a speculation. They also knew modern speculative optimism, with its perfectability of the species, reign of peace, and lion-and-lamb transformation scenes ; but they did not hear so much of it as they did forty years ago. The majority of them, he thought, professed neither pessimism nor optimism. They held that the world was neither so good nor so bad as conceivably might be, and, as most of them had reason now and again to discover, it could be. The history of civilisation detailed the steps by which men had succeeded in building up an artificial world within the cosmos. Fragile reed as he might be, man, as Pascal said, was a thinking reed ; there lay within him a fund of energy, operating intelligently, and so far akin to that which pervaded the universe that it was competent to influence and modify the cosmic process. The theory evolution, however, encouraged no millennial anticipations. If for millions of years our globe had taken the upward road, yet some time the summit would be reached, and the downward route would be commenced. The most daring imagination would hardly venture upon the suggestion that the power and the intelligence of man could ever arrest the procession of the great year. But, on the other hand, he saw no limit to the extent to which intelligence and will, guided by sound principles of investigation and organised in common effort, might modify the conditions of existence for a period longer than that covered by history. They had long since emerged from the heroic childhood of the race where good and evil could be met with the same "frolic welcome." They were grown men, and must play the man,

"Strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield,"

cherishing the good that fell in their way, and bearing the evil, in and around them, with stout hearts set on diminishing it. So far, they all might strive in one faith towards one hope :

"It May be that the gulfs will wash us down,
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles.
.
but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note may yet be done,"

PERFIDIOUS ALBION.

THE "Patrie" has an abusive article, spiced and seasoned to the taste of MM. Deroulede, Delonele and Millevoye and Prince Henri d'Orleans, on perfidious Albion. It is good enough to admit that Englishmen, taken individually, may be good fellows, though their kindliness proceeds from less noble motives than does French generosity, and is never to be dissociated from a calculating, mercantile spirit. But taken collectively, they are a bad lot, being covetous, grasping, aggressive, quick to corrupt, and being always hateful, they are universally hated. Their diplomacy and diplomatists are cold-blooded, selfish, and crooked. What a difference there is between the English, taken as a nation, and the Russians, who are all warmth and sensibility, and wear their hearts upon their sleeves ! All this is a preface to the charge against Great Britain of having stirred up the Siamese to harass the French on the left bank of the Mekong. "Wherever," says the "Patrie," "the French flag is hoisted and becomes an emblem of civilization, there may the English be found intriguing and plotting against it. This is what they do in Siam." The "Patrie" would not go to war with them for their conduct there, but it calls on M. Develle to show that he is not to be humbugged, and that he is to treat England as Petruchio did Katharine. A similar strain is adopted by the Orleanist "Soleil," and indeed most of the morning and evening papers which deal with the Mekong affair. Even the grave "Temps" and "Debats" would make believe that England is the mother of all the mischief there.

GREAT BRITAIN has still the lion's share of the import beer trade to the United States. The figures for 1892 were as follows :—Great Britain and Ireland, dol. 1,369,301 ; Germany, dol. 235,085 ; Austria-Hungary dol. 81,609 ; other countries dol 23,965 ; total, dol. 1,709,960.

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A LOST CONTINENT.

DR. R. BOWDLER SHARPE, of the London Natural History Museum, gave the second of his lectures in the theatre of the Royal Institution on the 25th ult. on "The Geographical Distribution of Birds." Under this somewhat prosaic title Dr. Sharpe is engaged in elaborating an entirely new theory of the geography of the geological ages of the past, pointing to the existence of a great Antarctic continent basking in a tropical sun at a time when Europe, Asia, and North America were locked up in the icy fetters of the glacial period. After a review of the ancestry of birds treated of in his former discourse, the lecturer gave an interesting sketch of the progress of ideas in the field of what might popularly be termed "geological geography." He started with Professor Geikie's maps of the surface of the globe in the Jurassic age when reptilian birds like the archæopteryx had their existence, showing the wide oceanic divisions which, roughly speaking, were believed to have separated north-west and south-east of the American continent divided Asia from India and the Australian islands, and separated northern and southern Africa. Next came Geikie's map of the Tertiary period, but none of these theoretical distributions of water and land on the surface of the earth assumed for past geological ages, he remarked could now be reconciled with facts lately brought to light with reference to the distribution of animal life in different areas of the globe. Dr. Sharpe dwelt on the great and rapid progress accomplished by the workers in this comparatively new science of zoo-geography, who seek to assign the position of the ancient divisions of land and water by a comparative study of the fauna as they appear distributed about the surface of the earth in ancient and modern times. Earliest came Herman Schlegel, who was able to set out and entirely new geography of the later geological periods based on his study of snakes. Dr. Sclater, of the British Zoological Society, was, however, the first to divide the globe into the six zoological regions commonly accepted at the present moment—namely, the Nearctic and Neotropical areas corresponding roughly to the Northern and Southern portions of the American Continent ; the Palæarctic region, which embraced the whole of Europe and Asia north of the Himalayan line ; the Ethiopian area, comprising the central and southern portions of Africa ; the Indian area ; and finally the Australian area. These areas were subjected to further and more exact definition by our eminent compatriot Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who had shown how sharp was the line which divided the Indo-Malayan region from the Australio-Malayan region as regarded the types of ancient and modern animal life found existing in the two regions. He described the area embraced by the famous "Wallace's line" by means of maps thrown on the screen, from which it could be seen that instead of the islands of the Malay Archipelago extending, as they might from their present appearance on the map be supposed to extend in one unbroken chain from the Straits of Malacca to the southern coasts of New Guinea, the chain must (from zoological evidence), be sharply separated by a line drawn between the islands of Bali and Lombook. This deep channel of only fifteen miles wide marks a boundary or frontier on either side of which there is practically no community of species in animal life with that on the other, the fauna of the two regions being widely and irreconcileably distinct. Very few birds, the lecturer remarked, had ever got across "Wallace's line." Another eminent student of the distribution of animal life, his colleague at Berlin, Dr. Reicheunow had later still published another scheme of zoo-geographical regions, adopting in the main Wallace and Sclater's divisions of east and west, but recognising the existence of former Arctic and Antarctic zones of life. Sharpe in his recent published studies on the distribution of the game birds advanced further in recognising that the prime divisions of the surface of the earth in this respect must have been north and south—arctogæa and notogæa. The lecturer pointed out some evidence in regard to this point afforded by the megapodes, or "mound birds," of the Australian region, whose nearest allies amongst the game bird types are the carassows of South America, both differing widely from any of the gallinaceous races of the nothern areas. This drift of scientific thought had quite lately received a sudden expansion by the discoveries made by the intrepid naturalist, Mr. Henry O. Forbes, the author of "A Naturalist in the Malay Archipelego." We were now called to consider the aspect of the zoo-geographical regions from a new point of view. While curator of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand, the great ground-woman to birds, diverged widely, developed man received from a correspondent in Chatham Island which lies a considerable distance to the south-east of New Zealand) the fossil bone of a bird which excited so much interest in him that he immediately took ship for the island, where he was fortunate enough to discover the complete remains of the bird, which is now celebrated as the aphanapteryx. In March last he read before the Royal Geographical Society a paper embodying his conclusions on this discovery, which were (broadly speaking) that in all probability there formerly existed a great Antarct

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Empress of Austria, it is stated, not only smokes from fifty to sixty Turkish cigarettes a day, but during the course of the evening also smokes several "terribly strong cigars." This acts as a sedative on Her Majesty's nervous temperament, and has become almost indispensable to her, and, in spite of what doctors may say to the contrary, we are assured that the habit has not impaired the "pearly whiteness of the smoker's lovely teeth."

According to present arrangements, the Royal wedding is to take place during the second week in July. It is the particular wish of the Princess of Wales to have as small a ceremonial as possible, but it is sure to develop into a big affair before the day arrives. The marriage is to be at St. James's Palace, this arrangement having been made to please the Princess of Wales, who strongly objected to it being at Buckingham Palace.

Crinoline (says a London correspondent) has undoubtedly arrived. It is so well established that the young person wears it. She was all over London in Whitsun week flouncing and flaunting in her stiffened skirts in an aggravating and tantalising manner. It is aggravating because we all know that crinomania will not rest content with horsehair stiffening. Before the next Whitsun holiday it will have grown into steel hoops and wire, and the hateful horror will be in full swing.

For the past few weeks (the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post" says) the air has been full of strange rumours regarding the intentions of the Queen. Over and over again it has been stated that Her Majesty fully intends abdicating towards the end of the present year. It is very difficult, of course, to ascertain how much foundation exists for such reports; but it is not a little significant that even in quarters close to the Throne the belief that Her Majesty intends taking this course is very generally entertained. The operating consideration in the matter is said to be Her Majesty's health, which, despite official statement to the contrary, has of late been very far from satisfactory.

A more disgraceful scene than that which occurred at the reception given by the Prince of Wales and the council of the Imperial Institute never ("Truth says") took place. When persons accept any invitation it is not usual for them to express their disapproval of other guests by hissing them. Yet this was the reception accorded to the Prime Minister. And why? Because he has brought in a Home Rule Bill which has found approval in every colony. If the reception had been in Bethnal Green, and artisans instead of West End society had been invited, the artisans would have had the decency not to hiss Lord Salisbury had he been, like them, a guest, whatever they may have thought of his political opinions. Persons who have the effrontery to consider that they have a monopoly of good manners should be careful not to show themselves exceptionally bad mannered.

A strange rumour of Cabinet dissensions has, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier," been going the round of the clubs. The chief malcontent is said to be Lord Spencer, who is declared to have stated most positively that the bill, in its present form, represents the maximum of the concessions to which he is prepared to consent in financial matters. Further, he is supposed to desire the acceptance of such Opposition amendments as may tend to confirm the Imperial authority over the Irish Legislature. As the Government stand pledged to make money arrangements easier for the College Green Assembly, the Earl may find himself involved in an awkward predicament before very long. Nor has he much chance of getting the Imperial supremacy defined with any mathematical precision. The moderate party in the Cabinet, among whom on the subject of Home Rule Mr. Fowler must be reckoned, may even yet give Mr. Gladstone a good deal of trouble.

A female writer in "Hearth and Home" indulges in a tremendous tirade against the harmless necessary bachelor. According to this authority, this unfortunate specimen of humanity is a monster, and should be poisoned when he gets over the age of thirty. This is what the writer—evidently unmarried—says:—"Your bachelor does not marry simply because he dreads the expense. It is selfishness that is at the bottom of the whole business." From this she goes on to advocate that he should be taxed. "Plato never showed his philosophy to better advantage than when he condemned all bachelors to a fine. The Romans, too, fined their bachelors in pretty substantial amounts, and, it is even recorded, compelled them to marry the widows of the soldiers who had fallen in war. The ancient Greeks made marriage compulsory, and by the law of Lycurgus a man who did not take a wife could be proceeded against as a criminal. In the absence of the actually single man. In the reign of William III. there was a graduated tax on all bachelors."

THE vanity of ugly men is limitless, remarks 'A Candid Eve' in "Hearth and Home." The other day I happened at a fashionable hairdresser's where there is a men's department, to be seated close to a huge mirror which all the men passed on their way out. I myself was unperceivable, and this is what I saw. Each man as he came out, nicely perfumed and curled, made a pause before the glass, stared in, put one or two finishing touches to the tips of his moustache, arranged a lock of hair more artistically beneath his hat, and then walked out with the most fatuously complacent air you ever saw. There was not a single man who wasn't apparently vastly delighted with his appearance, posing before the glass as if he were a sort of Apollo and Adonis rolled into one. The man who wore the air of most complete and sublime satisfaction was the ugliest of the whole lot. And I wondered to myself whether the woman exists who could view herself with such complete delight. Why, a woman who had been created by Nature of so prodigious an ugliness would have looked into that glass and wept, or rather she would have averted her eyes from any looking glass in horror, and have worn a veil or mask or anything; but this monkey-like little man surveyed himself with the most undisguised pleasure, making a dozen absurd antics before the glass; and I'll be bound said to himself, "I may have been dangerous before, but now straight from the hands of this deucedly clever barber, why let the women look out for themselves, and protect themselves against so fascinating a"—monster.

All the musical world is talking about Signor Leoncavallo, the Italian composer of "I Pagliacci" the new two-act opera which was produced with great success at Covent Garden Theatre and which bids fair to rival the popularity of "Cavalleria Rusticana." He is about 40 years of age, and has, like Mascagni, leapt into fame by winning the prize given by the music-publishing firm of Sonzogno. Two years ago he was unknown to the world, and was glad to earn what he could as a teacher of singing at two shillings a lesson!

The Duke of Fife seems to be getting rid of all his landed property in Scotland. He has just concluded the sale of another of his estates, that of Carskeld in Banffshire, and with it goes the salmon-fishing on the Deveron. The Duke will not feel the loss, as there is no house there, while it will be a distinct gain to the new purchaser, Colonel Foster Forbes, of Rothiemay, as it rounds off his own estate, which adjoins it.

Mr. Carter Harrison, who, for the third time is Mayor of Chicago, is about as remarkable a product of American civilisation as any citizen of his day. He is sure to be sought after by multitudes of visitors to the Exposition, whereto Creation is invited to come and be whipped. Mr. Harrison was Mayor of Chicago at the time of the Anarchist executions.

The latest news with regard to Mr. Marion Crawford, the novelist, is that he is about to imitate the example of so many of his literary brethren and turn playwright. His first play will be produced by Mr. Daly. At present Mr. Crawford and his beautiful wife are staying at Sorrento, but both husband and wife look forward to taking up their residence permanently in Mrs. Crawford's native land, America. Mrs. Crawford, in addition to being a very talented student of music is an admirable pianist. She is also a great linguist, speaking four languages with equal fluency. Horsemanship is also included in her list of accomplishments.

Mrs. Bernard Beere has been telling an interviewer of the "Sketch" something about herself. "I am distinctly nervous on first nights, but I believe that that adds to the value of my acting when playing in a good emotional part. I generally know my role before anybody else, but I study a new part intensely. At first a kind of shadow of how it should be acted comes across me, and then the character I am to portray gradually unfolds itself, becoming more and more detailed, more and more real, as time goes on. Rehearsals do not teach me much; my real work is done at home."

The authoress of those remarkable novels, "The Romance of Two Worlds," "Ardath," "Vendetta," "Thelma," and others, is a devout worshipper at the shrine of the teapot, and she is most particular as to the quality of the brew. No domestic is allowed to infuse the fragrant cup, but the kettle is brought into the authoress's own boudoir, and she makes the tea herself. Miss Corelli is *petite*, and has almost a baby-like face, surmounted by an aureole of fair hair. She dresses very neatly, and is very fond of pretty surroundings, her home in Earl's Court being full of flowers and china and all the other accessories which go to make up an environment of refinement.

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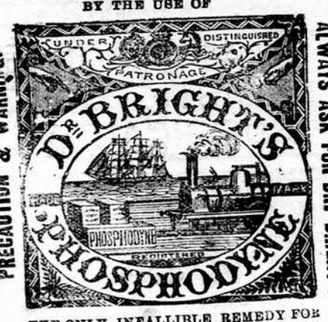

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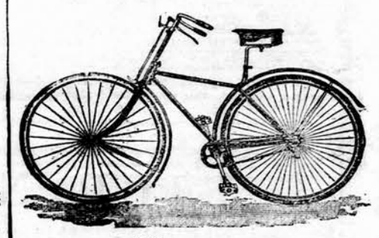

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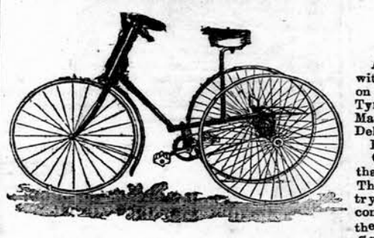

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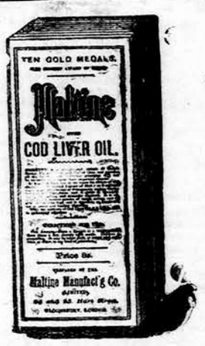

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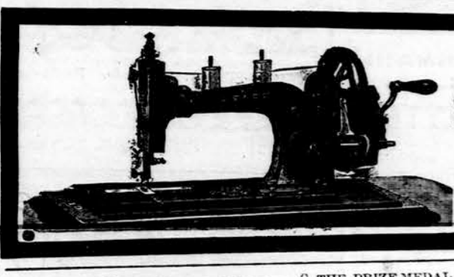

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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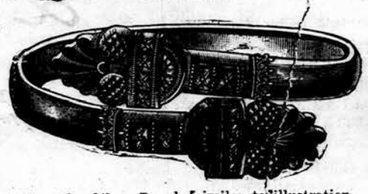
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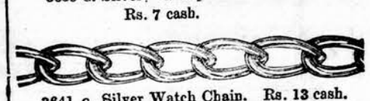
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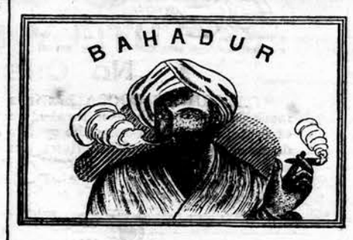

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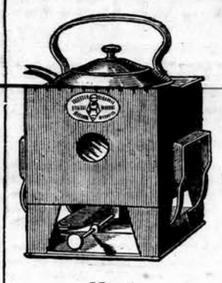
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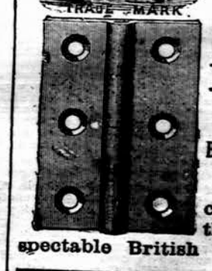
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